REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

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OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

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1. Endeavour has been made in the present report, to supply the statistical forms prescribed by the Calcutta Committee in a more complete form than on the last occasion; though in some particulars, information is still defective. The same order of subjects will be followed.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2. Area.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies, exclusive of independent States, comprise (1), the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, which were originally placed under a Chief Commissioner in 1845 after the close of the first Sikh War; (2), the Punjab Proper, annexed in 1849, after the second Sikh War; and (3), the Dehli territories, transferred from the North Western Provinces to the Punjab Administration in 1858, after the great rebellion. These territories lie between the 28th and 35th parallels of north latitude, and the 70th and 78th degrees of east longitude. The Province is bounded on the north and north-east by the Himalayan mountains; on the east by the river Jumna; on the south by the district of Mathra in the North Western Provinces, the States of Rájputána, and the river Sutlej; and on the west by the Sulemáni hills and Afghanistán. Measured in a direction from north-west to south-east, i. e., from the Peshawar valley to the borders of the Mathra district, the distance is about 650 miles; and from south-west to north-east, i. e., from the borders of Sind near Kasmúr to the Báralácha pass in Lahaul, the distance is about 800 miles.

3. *Area cultivated and uncultivated.*—In last year's report, the total area of British possessions in the Province was stated to be 95,768 square miles; the area as shown in Appendix I. A—1 is 102,001 square miles; the difference of 6,233 square miles is almost entirely owing to the inclusion, in the area of the Kangra district, of the *jágirs* of the four chiefs marginally noted, which were not included last year, and to the more correct measurements of the rest of that district in connexion with the revised Settlement now brought to a close. There are also some minor variations in other districts, owing to exchanges of territory, and to more correct measurements. Of the total area, 31,513 square miles are cultivated, 25,333 are culturable, and 45,155 are unculturable.

Rája of Golér.
" " Síba.
" " Nadaon.
Rao Gyán Singh of Kullu.

4. *Wastes.*—The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government consisted at the end of the year 1868-69 of 8,331,075 acres, or about 13,000 square miles; but this did not include the extensive grazing lands of the Jhelum district. The area of land at the disposal of Government sold or granted during the year was only 13,305 acres, of which 9,854 acres consisted of *rakh* lands leased for cultivation in the Lahore district. It may be repeated that of the entire area at the disposal of Government, probably not more than one-tenth is really available for cultivation.

5. *Communications.*—The numerous rivers by which the country is intersected,* afford abundant means of water-communication, the total length of which is returned as 2,908 miles; but owing to their shallowness and the shifting character of their sandy channels in the cold season and the rapidity of the stream in the rains, the navigation is difficult and uncertain. Roads, metalled and unmetalled, aggregate 19,052 miles in length. There are two Railways in the Province, the Punjab and the Dehli Railways, the former connecting Multán with Amritsar, the latter (nearly complete) connecting Amritsar with Dehli; a third, to connect Lahore with Peshawar, is about to be commenced; a fourth connecting Multán with Kotri on the Indus, (known popularly as the "missing link"), and a fifth connecting Delhi with Baroda and Bombay are sanctioned. The total length of Railway communication open to the public during the past year was 356 miles.

* The Sutlej.
The Byás.
The Rávi.
The Chenáb.
The Jhelum.
The Indus.

6. *Native States.*—The area of Native States in political relation with the Punjab Government cannot be accurately stated; nor are there statistics showing the proportion of that area brought under cultivation or culturable. The total area may, however, be approximately estimated at 200,000 square miles.

7. CHARACTER OF SURFACE.—The information necessary for the preparation of the Statistical Committee's return is being collected, but is not yet complete; it is hoped that by next year it may be possible to supply the required statistics. The following description of the physical features of the Province is taken principally from Mr. Baden Powell's "Hand-book of the Economic Products of the Punjab."

8. *Mountains and elevated tracts.*—These consist of—first, the Himalaya, or properly speaking, the portion of the Western Himalaya which bounds the Punjab, including the secondary formations of Spiti and the Kuenluen range; next the subordinate group of hills, including the Siwáliks; next the Salt Range, and the geologically related hills of Kálabágh, Shekh Budín and Balút; then the Sulemán hills, and the hills of Safed Koh in Peshawar; and lastly, the hills of the Dehli and Gurgaon districts, off-shoots of the Aravalli Range, on the opposite side of the province.

9. The great mountain barrier to the north of our Indian Empire is well known by the name of the *Himalaya* or Himálch; it consists, not of one, but of a vast series of ranges; those towards India form the Himalaya Proper; those towards Tibet and Central Asia, form the Kuenluen or Tibetan chain still loftier. The Himalaya includes only those mountains below the line formed by the Indus and Brahmaputra rivers, and may be divided into the Eastern, Central, and Western ranges; it is the latter division alone that is immediately connected with the Punjab. The chain of mountains to the north-east is partly Tibetan and partly Himalayan.

10. Starting from the great peaks above the Mansarowára lake, is a range containing the Kárakoram mountains, running north-east, and forming the northern boundary of the provinces of Balti, Nubra, Pangong and Narikhorsum. Another range below this forms the boundary of the provinces of Guge, Ladákh and Dras. Below this runs the Indus; and then, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is another chain which forms the boundary of the provinces of Drás, Zangskár and Parang; below these is the central range of the real or Indian Himalaya. Between these several ranges, there is a vast system of subordinate chains varying in height.

11. The main range of the Western Himalaya, commencing about Mansarowára, and running north-east, terminates at the great peak of Dáyámár, or Nanga Parbat, 26,000 feet high; here the range rapidly sinks towards the Indus; at this point also the two ranges which enclose the Kaghán valley, (traversed down the centre by the Nainsukh river), strike off in a south-easterly direction, and separate the Himalaya from the Hindu Kush and Safed Koh, beyond and below it.

12. The central range of the Western Himalaya runs nearly parallel to the Indus, and some distance south of it. The provinces which it bounds are Kanáwar and Spiti, Lahaul, Kishtwár, Kashmír, and near the Indus the tract of hill country represented by Hazára and Murree. The most remarkable pendant to this central range is the vast chain of mountains which, starting off at the Shesha Nág peak, runs round, enclosing an irregular elliptical space, and rejoins the original range, midway between the 75th and 76th parallels of longitude. The ampitheatre thus formed is the Kashmír valley; the mountain ranges enclosing it, which form, as it were, a loop depending from the main line, are known by the name of the Panjál, or the Pír Panjál, the Snowy Panjál, the Panjál of Banihál, &c. This chain of hills separates Kashmír from Kishtwár on the east, and from Hazára on the west. The eastern portion of the central range has another range parallel to it on the south, enclosing the Chandra-

Bhága or Chenáb, and forming the valley of that river between Kishtwár, and the Tarí pass. The remaining subordinate ranges are more easily considered with reference to the rivers which run among them. First there is the Cis-Sutlej Himalaya, which runs down towards the plains, separating the Ganges basin from the valley of the Sutlej; Simla is situated in this chain. Next comes a series of hills bounding the valley of the Sutlej and separating it from the valley of the Byás, including the Sukét and Mandi territory. Beyond this comes the Dhauladhár range in Chamba, in which are Dharmsála, and other well known places, separating the valley of the Byás from Chamba and the valley of the Rávi; and then a system, rather than a definite chain, of hills separating the Rávi from the Chenáb. Beyond the Chenáb and to the south of the great Kashmír valley, is a varied series of hills running off from the Panjál mountains, and forming the elevated country between the Chenáb and Jhelum, including Rajauri. Beyond the Jhelum is a southward continuation of that long mountain series which forms the Himalayan wall of the Kaghán valley; on this is situated the hill station of Murree. This range may be taken as almost the limit of the Himalaya. Beyond it extends the hilly country of Hazára up to the Indus.

13. The hills beyond the Indus form a series almost like a continuation of the Himalaya; they include the provinces of Gilgit, Kuner and the hilly countries north of Peshawar. Below is the Safed Koh, from which numerous spurs descend, connecting the Sulemán range and hills of Bilochistán.

14. Of the lower formations, the principal is the *Siwálik* range. What is strictly called the Siwálik, extends in a north-westerly direction from the right bank of the Ganges, and runs parallel to the Himalaya, forming the boundary of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna; but the range in reality continues beyond this, and skirts the Ambala and Ludiana districts, and comes to its termination in the Hushiarpore district. Though this range alone receives the name of Siwálik, yet hills of a precisely similar nature can be traced all along below the Himalayas from the Sutlej, as far as the foot of the Sikim hills; and it is not difficult to conceive a continuation of them more or less continuous, and of greater or less elevation, along the whole southern frontier of the Himalayan system, a distance of nearly 800 miles. The breadth of this range is at its widest part about 10 miles when it approaches the Sutlej river; and towards its termination beyond that river, the range assumes the form of little more than sand-hills. The highest part of the range is about Hardwár; and to the south of Garhwál, beyond Sarmúr, some of the peaks are as high as 3,000 or 3,500 feet above the sea level.

15. The *Salt Range*—so named on account of its productiveness of rock salt,—(called by the natives *Khawa*),—is of inconsiderable elevation, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet at extreme elevations, and is remarkably barren and scanty in its vegetation. It runs across the Sind Ságar Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, from east to west; it starts with

three spurs or prongs, one on the left, and two on the right bank of the Jhelum, which, uniting near Rasúl, continue in one range up to Kálabágh on the Indus. From thence onwards there is a continuation of the range to the north in the hill series of the Bunnoo and Kohát districts; and to the south, the range is continued under the name of the Chichalli hills, which run nearly parallel, in a southerly direction, to the west bank of the Indus, joining the Káfir Kot and Shekh Budín hills, and terminating in a junction with the off-shoots of the Sulemán range.

16. Of the *Sulemán range*, which forms the western boundary of the province for a length of over 350 miles, our knowledge, owing to the wild and lawless habits of the tribes inhabiting it, is limited; the loftiest peak is the Takht-i-Sulemán, or Solomon's throne, which is 11,000 feet high. The Deraját Division is watered by the streams descending from these hills, which are very productive of vegetation and trees.

17. The hills at the lower extremity of the Province, appear to be spurs or off-shoots of the end of the Aravalli range; the principal are the *Delhi hills* in the south-west of the district of that name, and the *Shekhawátti hills* in Gurgaon.

18. *Rivers.*—A remarkable feature in the topography of the province is the number of large rivers which, after pursuing their course for hundreds of miles in the valleys and glens of the great mountain ranges to the north, debouch on to the plain country, dividing it into several *doabs*, and flow on in a direction generally southerly to the ocean. These rivers usually overflow their banks, sometimes to the extent of miles round, during the seasons of heavy rain, and contract in the dry seasons till the slender stream is spanned by a bridge of a few boats, leaving dry beds of sand or mud on either side, which are then brought under cultivation. Such being the character of the Punjab rivers, changes in their course of greater or less extent are not unfrequent. On most of the rivers there is a considerable boat traffic.

19. The principal river is the *Indus*, which issues from the extreme west of the Himalayan range, dividing the Pesháwar valley from Hazára; it then preserves a southerly course parallel to the Sulemáni range, and collecting the entire drainage of the Punjab proper at Mithankot, flows on through Sind into the Arabian Sea. In the upper part of its course the current is very rapid, presenting great difficulties to navigation; between Makhad above Kálabágh, and Sakkar in Sind, a flotilla of Government steamers ply, in addition to a large number of native craft.

On the other side of the Province, and forming its eastern boundary, is the *Jumna* river, which at the point it leaves the Siwáliks, separates the Ambala and Sahâranpore districts; and after passing the large cities of Delhi and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabad.

Between the Indus and the Jumna run the five rivers from which the Punjab ("five waters") takes its name; these are the Sutlej, the Byás, the Rávi, the Chenáb, and the Jhelum.

The *Sutlej* (the *Hypanis* of Greek writers, the *Zaradrus* of Ptolemy, the *Hesudrus* of Pliny, the *Satadru* of puranic writers,) leaves the lower hills near Rúpar in the Ambala district, and has a westerly course until it receives the waters of the Byás above Ferozpore; it then turns to the south-west, separating Bháwalpore from British territory; and after receiving the combined waters of the Rávi, Chenáb and Jhelum, joins the Indus at Mithankot. In the lower part of its course it is frequently called the Gárha river.

The *Byás* (called by Greek writers *Hyphasis*) though large in volume has a comparatively short course in the plains; it leaves the lower hills near Harripore, and separating the Bári from the Jullundhur Doáb, unites with the Sutlej at Haríki above Ferozpore.

The *Rávi* (the *Hydraotes, Adris* and *Rhuadis* of Greek writers, the *Irávati* of puranic legend) issues from the hilly country of Chamba, and proceeding in a south-westerly direction, passes the city of Lahore, and ultimately joins the Chenáb about 50 miles above Multán.

The *Chenáb* (the *Acesines* and *Sandrabal* of Greek writers—the *Chandra-Bhága* of the Puranas) enters the Syalkot district from Jummoo territory, passes the towns of Wazírabád and Rámnaggar, and receives the waters of the Jhelum river at Trimmú Ghát below Jhung; thence its course is southerly, past Multán—about midway between which city and Trimmú Ghát, it receives the waters of the Rávi, and ultimately falls into the Sutlej about 60 miles above Mithankot.

The *Jhelum* (the *Hydaspes* of Arrian and Strabo) enters British territory near the town of the same name, having previously passed through the Kashmír valley; its course is first south-westerly, past the towns of Pind Dádan Khán and Khusháb; it then turns to the south, and flows into the Chenáb at Trimmú Ghát.

20. The *minor rivers* of the Province are not numerous and they are for the most part useless for navigable purposes; amongst them may be enumerated the Cabul and Swát rivers in the Pesháwar valley; the Kurram river in Upper Derajat; the Márkanda and Ghaggar in the Ambala district; the Sohán near Ráwalpindi, &c.

21. *Plains.*—The plains of the Punjab may be described as vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam, whose elementary constituents must once have been the same as now form the rocks of the huge ranges of mountains to the north. The principal constituent that produces a variety in the nature of soils, and one which is very important in the Punjab, is sand; in fact, the main distinction of soils, (apart from that of their containing or being free from *reh*,—the efflorescent salt), is that the soil is sandy, as in many portions of districts it is, or that it is rich loam and clay. The sand is either washed down by rivers which flood their banks, or else the streams change their course, leaving beds of sand behind; in some cases sand is blown by winds from adjacent sandy or desert regions, or from these deserted river courses, to districts where otherwise it would not be found. The influence of sand in the Hushiarpore district may be taken as an illustrative example; in this district the hills

Bassáhir, Sukét, Mandi, Kumbársain and Bhajji; on the Byás, those of Kullu and Kangra; on the Rávi, those of Barmawar, Seul, and Síawa in Chamba; the Chenáb is represented chiefly by the Pángi forests of Chamba; the Jhelum, by the forests of Kashmír; extensive forests also exist in Kaghán and Hazara.

25. To the class of forest lands on the hill sides of the inferior Himalaya, may be referred the forests skirting the Sarmúr and Simla territory on the lower hills; the forests bordering on the Hushiarpore and Kangra districts; and thence onward along the inferior range of the Himalaya, where there are at intervals forest tracts of greater or less extent and value, which are in the foreign territories of Chamba and Jummoo; and lastly, the wooded tracts in the lower hills of the Ráwalpindi district. Along this extensive wooded line, however, it is only here and there that anything like a forest occurs.

26. As to the *rukhs* or fuel preserves in the central portions of the *Doabs*, in which scarcely anything deserving the name of a forest occurs, the following description, taken from the first Punjab Report, for the most part still applies :—

"These are interminable wastes over-grown with grass and bushes, scantily threaded by sheep walks and footprints of cattle. The chief tenants of these parts are nomad pastoral tribes, who, knowing neither law nor property, collect herds of cattle, stolen from the agricultural districts. Here and there a hamlet stands alone in the wilderness, tenanted by a semi-barbarous population, the very aborigines of the land; around the homesteads there will be patches of good cultivation, and the soil is rich and repays irrigation, although the water be deep below the surface. But there are constantly recurring tokens to show that once this region was not inferior to the most favored districts. Everywhere are seen ruined cities, villages, temples, tanks, wells and water-courses. Such are the changes which have passed over this country! But it would be an error to suppose that this region is merely an object of scientific or historical interest: it possesses a practical and appreciable importance. It is the only source from which the capital, the chief towns and cities, the great British cantonments, can be supplied with fire-wood. It yields an abundant supply of grass for all equestrian establishments. It sustains within its inexhaustible pasturage, a noble breed of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Its boundless grazing grounds support the race of camels that mainly carry on the Cabul traffic. Portions of it will become the scene of gigantic undertakings which will tax the skill and resources of the State, but which will ultimately yield an ample return for the outlay of the capital. Indeed, the Punjab could ill spare its wastes; they are almost as important as the cultivated tracts."

Lahore.	Ráwalpindi.
Multán.	Syalkot.
Dera Ismail Khán.	Dalhousie.
Shahpore.	Ludiana.
Peshawar.	Hushiarpore.

27. CLIMATE.—During the year 1868, meteorological observations, comprising barometric pressure, hygrometry, temperature in the sun's rays and in the shade, direction of wind, &c., were made and recorded at the stations in the Punjab marginally noted, as well as at Bháwalpore, Srinaggar in Kashmír, Leh in Ladákh, and Pángi in the

being of sand formation, are constantly contributing to silt up shallow beds of the torrents until the water over-flows them and fi a lower level; the sand is then drifted by the high winds that frequen prevail over the surface of the country, until, in course of ages, the tr for some distance from the hills has obtained a high level. In the cent portion of the Sind Ságar Doab, there is a *thal* or desert of undulati sand hillocks of considerable extent, in which are, however, to be found intervals, small *oases* of luxuriant cultivation.

22. The alluvial plains thus constituted are intersected by the gre rivers of the Punjab, which form the natural divisions of the country. T long and narrow strip between the Sulemáni range and the Indus is t Derajat; the country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers is t Sind Ságar Doab; that between the Jhelum and Chenáb, the Jach or Ch Doab; that between the Chenáb and Rávi, the Rechna Doab; that betwe the Rávi and Byás, the Bári Doab; and that between the Byás and Sutl the Jullundhur Doab; the country between the Sutlej and the Jumn is not properly part of the Punjab, and includes in the northern parts, t Cis-Sutlej States, and in the lower the Dehli territory. Of all these trac the Jullundhur Doab, though the smallest, is the most fertile. The *doabs* have some features in common; in the sub-montane portion vegetation is most luxuriant; lower down, the rivers exercise gre influence over the soil—in the immediate vicinity of the stream are trac enriched by its alluvial soil, and fertilized by its inundations; beyond i immediate vicinity are lands of varying quality; while as the high centr tract is approached, we meet either with *bár*, *i. e.* uncultivated land covere with stunted jungle, and used mostly for grazing cattle, as in the Bár Rechna and Jach Doabs, or sandy *thal*, as in the Sind Ságar Doa Towards the lower extremities, as the rivers approach each other, the coun try becomes nearly level, and is entirely alluvial; in these portions, owing t the extremely scanty rain-fall, cultivation is maintained by means of nume rous small canals, or irrigation cuts, which intersect the country in eve direction.

23. *Forests.*—The forest tracts of the Punjab are chiefly in the interi of the Himalayas, where vast expanses of wooded hill-side and valley ar frequently to be found, but often in situations which render them valueles as sources of timber supply; it is only when they occur in localities over looking the several rivers which issue into the plains, and into which th logs when cut are thrown, to be carried down by the stream, that the sources of supply can be turned to practical account. Forests occur o smaller extent, clothing the sides and skirting the bases of the Sub-Hima layan hills which front the plains; and in the lower *bár* tracts, there are ex tensive jungles yielding firewood. The timber and fuel supplying tract of the Punjab are under the control of a special Forest Department, subor dinate to the Public Works Department.

24. The Himalayan forests can best be enumerated with referenc to the rivers on which they are situated. Beginning east-ward, there ar the forests of the Pábar and Gírí streams, tributaries to the Jumna, th former in Bassahir, the latter in Sarmúr; on the Sutlej are the forests o

Chamba territory. Registers of rain-fall have also been maintained at the head-quarters and sub-collectorates of each district. Most of the results are given in Appendix I. A—3, which has been made to conform, as far as possible, with the form suggested by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

28. *Rain-fall.*—The average rain-fall of the Province during 1868 was about 21 inches, or 2½ inches less than that of 1867. During the first half of 1867, the fall throughout the Province generally was very scanty—in the same period of 1868 the fall was unusually abundant. During the same period of the current year (1869) there was comparatively little rain. On the other hand, the fall was heavy during the latter half of 1867, while it was comparatively scanty during the latter half of 1868. From these facts it may be inferred, so far at least as the Punjab is concerned, that a dry winter will usually be followed by a wet monsoon, and *vice versâ*; but further observation is of course required to establish this as a fact.

29. *Temperature.*—The mean temperature of the Punjab in 1868 was nearly 75° or about 1° higher than in the previous year. During the early part of 1868 however, as rain was more frequent, the mean temperature in many places was considerably lower than in the same period of 1867.

From the month of January to the end of June, there was a gradual increase in the monthly temperature; but the total increase reckoned for each month differs considerably; and this is the case in every year. Thus the mean temperature in February is ordinarily 5° higher than that of January; in March there is a further increase of about 6,° in April of 12° or 13,° in May of about 12,° and in June of about 6°; in July, owing to the setting in of the rains, the temperature falls about 4° or 5.° The following table shows the mean temperature at seven stations, from August to December 1868:—

	August.	Sept.	October.	Novr.	Decr.
Bháwalpore, ..	92·0	88·5	76·7	67·4	55·6
Dera Ismail Khán, ..	92·1	88·5	77·2	66·2	56·5
Shahpore, ..	95·5	91·2	79·5	67·8	59·6
Ráwalpindi, ..	89·6	86·5	74·1	63·4	53·7
Syálkot, ..	89·0	88·0	78·4	65·1	55·6
Lahore, ..	..	..	78·8	67·5	55·6
Ludiana, ..	93·4	89·3	80·0	68·4	57·2

30. *Wind.*—During the cold months, the wind varied between west and north-east; southerly winds were the exception in most stations, and westerly winds the most frequent up to the month of May, when easterly winds began to be more frequent; from June to August, the wind was variable, but mostly easterly. In most stations the wind was more variable during 1868 after May, than was the case in 1867; to this circumstance and to the unusually heavy rain in the cold weather of 1867 may perhaps be attributed the scarcity of rain at the proper season in 1868.

In Multan, south-westerly currents seem to bring most rain; on the frontier, north-easterly and south-easterly currents may be looked upon as the most rainy.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

31. The forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee will be found in Appendices I. B.—1 and 2; they differ but little from those given last year, but necessary corrections have been made.

The subjects appertaining to this section will be treated of in the same order as in last year's report.

I.—FEUDATORY STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

32. BHAWALPORE. The state continues to prosper under the management of Major Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent, assisted by Captain Hare, Assistant Agent, Mr. Barns, C. E., lately appointed Superintendent of Public Works, and Dr. Deane, Medical Officer.

33. The Revenues (in cash and grain) for the year ending October 1868, increased from Rs. 11,40,552 to Rs. 14,43,174. The expenditure was Rs. 12,10,562. During the year all transit duties were abolished; state debts to the amount of Rs. 70,635 were paid off; 75 miles of a new irrigation canal (the *Fordwáh*) were opened out; a new head was made to the *Khánwáh*; a new canal (the *Ahmadwáh*) was extended 16 miles into the desert; and another (the *Husenwáh*) opened at Bháwalpore. These works afforded labor to a large number of famine laborers from Bikanír.

34. The new towns on the bank of the *Fordwáh* are springing up rapidly; in Minchinabád, 370 shops and 110 houses have been completed in less than a year; one of the settlers, (Seth Badridás,) has at his own expense, started a steam pump; new Dispensaries have been opened at *Bháwalpore*, *Ahmadpore*, *Minchinabád*, and *Khairpore*; upwards of 300 in-door and 8,000 out-door patients received relief during the year, and 501 surgical operations were performed. A new jail, built on the system of providing separate sleeping accommodation for 60 *per cent.* of the prisoners was nearly completed.

35. A stud farm, on the model of that established by Colonel Probyn in the Montgomery District, has been started; it at present contains 44 mares (including 14 Bilóch, 21 stud-bred, 2 Walers, and 1 Wazíri) and 2 Arab Stallions.

36. The Courts of Justice give satisfaction; 3,997 criminal prosecutions, involving 6,057 persons, were instituted, all of which were disposed of at the close of the year, but 204 cases; 2,923 civil cases, of an average value of Rs. 32, were instituted, making, with the pending file, 3,121 for disposal, of which 2,676 were disposed of, at an average duration of 22 days, by the *Adálati* (Chief Justice), Gohar Ali Khán, and the several benches of native Judges constituted last year; the system is popular, and petitions are frequently received for the extension of new benches to other localities.

37. There were no political events of importance to record.

38. Chamba. The administration has been conducted, as heretofore, by Lieutenant Colonel Blair Reid, in communication with the Raja, and with the assistance of three leading Officials.

39. During the year, the substitution of cash payments in lieu of statute labor, referred to in last year's report, was introduced, and worked very satisfactorily. The system will be extended year by year, until, it is hoped, forced labor may be entirely abolished in Chamba.

40. Twelve miles of a new road between Chamba and the Sanitarium of Dalhousie, were completed during the year. The Chamba Dispensary is becoming very popular; the school is making great progress, and two of the scholars were successful candidates for admission to the Lahore Medical School at the last yearly examination; a new school has been opened at Chuni near Sindhára, and measures are in progress for opening a school in every town where an attendance of 20 pupils can be secured.

41. The Courts of Justice are prompt in the disposal of business, and give satisfaction, and are freely resorted to by foreigners who have claims against the subjects of Chamba.

42. The income of the year fell short of the estimate of Rs. 1,73,777, by upwards of Rs. 11,000, owing to two bad harvests, and the failure of the lessee of the state quarries to fulfil his engagements; but still there was a *bonâ fide* surplus of Rs. 31,076, which has been expended in construction of roads and buildings, the improvement of the Chamba Dispensary and schools.

The Revenue for 1869-70 is estimated at Rs. 1,64,024, and the expenditure at Rs. 1,34,389, leaving a surplus of Rs. 29,635.

43. Pataodi.—In the last report, it was stated that it had been found necessary to replace the uncle of the youthful Nawáb Muhammad Mukhtár Husain Khán in the management of this small State by a Native Extra Assistant Commissioner, Safdar Husain Khan, ; and that several necessary reforms had been set on foot. During the past year, the new manager has, under the general superintendence of the Commissioner of Delhi, continued to administer affairs with considerable success. Notwithstanding the prevailing drought, the assessments being light, and the numerous and vexatious imposts and cesses to which the people were formerly subject having been abolished, the land revenue was collected without difficulty; the education of the young chief was carefully attended to; the vernacular schools established in 1867, have prospered; the public buildings have been maintained in good repair; justice has been efficiently administered, and no breach of the peace, or crime accompanied by serious violence, took place during the year. A reform has been introduced by which stipends disbursed by the state are paid monthly instead of at long and irregular intervals. Lastly, the state debts have all been paid off; and there was a cash balance in hand on 1st April 1869, of upwards of Rs. 40,000, against which there were no liabilities other than the current expenses of March.

II. FEUDATORY STATES NOT UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

44. These are 31 in number, *viz* :—

Kashmír.	Maler Kotla.	Balsan.
Patiála.	Farídkot.	Dhámi.
Jínd.	Suket.	Kuthár.
Nábha.	Kalsia.	Kunhiar.
Kapurthalla.	Luháru.	Mangal.
Mandi.	Dujána.	Bíja.
Sarmúr (Náhan.)	Bhágal.	Bhagát.
Kahlúr (Biláspore.)	Jubbal.	Darkuti.
Bassáhir.	Kumhársen.	Taroch.
Hindúr (Nálagurh.)	Bhajji.	
Keonthal.	Mailog.	

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources will be found in Appendix I. B.—1; and an account of each reigning chief will be found in Appendix I. B.—2.

The only States in which events occurred deserving of notice in this year's report, are the States of Kashmír, Nábha, Bassáhir, Kapurthalla, Kalsia and Dhámi.

45. Kashmir.—The Maharaja has continued to pursue an enlightened policy in the matter of developing commercial intercourse with Eastern Turkistan. The obstruction and opposition on the part of the Kashmír officials, formerly complained of by Doctor Cayley, the British Agent

at Leh, have ceased; and in consequence of the reduction of duties announced in last year's report, the trade with Yárkand has considerably increased, as will be further noticed in the chapter on *Trade*; while at the close of the year, the Maharaja announced a further reduction of transit duties in the case of merchants proceeding by the Changchinmo route, from 5 to 4 *per cent. ad valorem.*

46.—In September, two English travellers, Mr. Shaw, a tea planter of Dharmsala in the Kangra district, and Mr. G. Hayward, a gentleman deputed by the Royal Geographical Society of London, proceeded from Leh to the territories of Yakúb Kushbegi, the ruler of Káshgar, Yárkand and Khotan. The former took with him a large consignment of tea and other merchandize; the latter had for his object the geographical exploration of the country between British territory and Káshgar. These gentlemen proceeded by the Changchinmo route to *Shahdulla*, a fort on the southern confines of the Kushbegi's country, and were received with courtesy by the officials, but were not allowed to have any intercourse with each other. After some delay, they were escorted separately to Yárkand, where they remained in honorable confinement in separate houses until February, when they were taken to *Káshgar*, and there remained for upwards of a month; here they had each of them several separate interviews with the Kushbegi, or as he is styled in Káshgar the *Atálik Gházi*; but were not allowed either at Yárkand or Káshgar to leave their houses except when visiting the palace. In April they were allowed to return to Yárkand, staying for a short time *en route* at *Yanghissár*, a town between Káshgar and Yárkand, and were finally allowed to leave Yárkand for British territory on the 30th May.

Both these gentlemen speak highly of the vigorous rule of the Atálik Gházi, and of the prospects of an opening for trade with British India; there is plenty of wealth in the country, and a large demand for tea, and articles of European trade, which are at present almost exclusively supplied from Russia; Russian *broad-cloths* and Russian *chintzes* are ordinarily worn, even Russian *soap*, Russian *bon-bons* and Russian *crockery* are sold in the *bazars*, and the Russian measure of length is used in ordinary transactions. They further report that there is a route between Leh and Yárkand, *viá* the Changchinmo and the valleys of the Kárakash and Yárkand rivers, perfectly practicable for camels, well supplied with wood and water, and with no great physical difficulties of any kind.

47. Mr. Hayward has further been able to make important additions to our geographical knowledge of the country between Leh and Káshgar. He has fixed the position * of Káshgar, Yanghissár, Yárkand and Sháhdulla by solar observation and triangulation. † He has discovered the sources of

			Lat. N.	*Log. E.*
* Káshgar,	...	...	39° 19' 37"1	76° 10'
Yanghissár,	...	...	38° 52' 3"4	76° 18'
Yárkand,	...	...	38° 21' 16"	77° 28'
Sháhdulla,	...	...	36° 21' 11"	78° 18'

† The triangulation was effected from peaks in the Changchinmo valley fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and checked by a separate triangulation from the Kárakoram pass.

the Yárkand and Kárakash rivers, and established the fact that the *Kuenluen* and *Kárakoram* are distinct ranges; and lastly, he has prepared a valuable map of the country between Leh and Káshgar, and a detailed account of the new routes to Yárkand, which will be hereafter published.

48. NABHA. During the year, two political cases of long standing were finally decided. One is a dispute between the Raja of Nábha and certain of his feudatories, known as the Sonthi Sikhs. The dispute originally began in 1820, and had reference to certain acts of feudal obedience which the Sonthi Sikhs were bound to pay to the Raja of Nábha as suzerain; to the equivalent to be paid in money for that service when it ceased; to the division of the profits of certain villages in which both parties had rights; to certain questions of escheat; and to other minor points. Lord Canning, finding that the dispute ran high between the parties and required the interference of Government, directed that an attempt should be made to effect some settlement. The matter was accordingly taken up by the Commissioner of the Ambala Division, (Mr. Barnes), who proposed an arrangement which was approved of by Lord Canning on the 8th April 1861; the Sonthís appealed to the Secretary of State for India, who considered the decision too favorable to the Raja, and directed a re-investigation; after some correspondence between the Government of Lord Elgin and the Secretary of State, the case was again referred to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division, (Major General Taylor, C. B., C. S. I.) who, after a laborious and exhaustive enquiry extending over four years, submitted an award, whereby the Sonthi Sikhs were to receive from the Raja in satisfaction of all claims, an annual payment of Rs. 12,997-5-0, or as an alternative, villages yielding a clear income of Rs. 8,000 per annum.

The decision was supported by this Government, approved of by His Excellency Lord Mayo in Council, and finally confirmed by the Secretary of State on the 24th June, 1869.

49. BASSAHIR. The other case related to the succession to the estate of Sairi, a small and secluded tract of country about 40 miles from Simla, adjoining the territory of the Raja of Bassáhir, and comprising a few petty hamlets with a net rental of about Rs. 400 per annum.

This petty principality had for a number of years been in the possession of the childless widow of Dharm Singh, the last chief, who died during the occupation of the country by the Gurkhas. The Ráni died in October 1864, and the estate was claimed by (1) Captain George Pengree, a resident of Simla, in virtue of a deed of gift and adoption once executed in his favor by the Ráni, but never practically carried into effect, and afterwards revoked by her; (2) by one Harnám Dás, whom the Ráni adopted subsequently to the revocation of the deed in favor of Captain Pengree; (3) by Rám Singh, as nearest collateral representative of the house of Sairi; and lastly, the Rája of Bassáhir claimed the estate, as an escheat in default of lineal heirs, in virtue of being suzerain of Sairi.

After a full and protracted enquiry, General Taylor, Commissioner of the Ambala Division, in an elaborate judgment, upheld the claims of the Rája of Bassáhir to the suzerainty of Sairi, and to the lapse of the estate—and rejected those of the other three claimants, but recommended that Rám Singh, as nearest representative of the house of Sairi, should be granted an allowance from the estate's income of Rs. 150 per annum.

This decision was confirmed by the Punjab Government, the Government of India, and ultimately after an appeal by Captain Pengree, by the Secretary of State for India on the 31st October 1868.

50. Kapurthalla.—In the last report a brief account was given of the dispute between His Highness the Rája of Kapurthalla and his brothers, regarding the carrying out of their father's will; during the year under report, it was decided by the Secretary of State for India, that the order of Lord Canning should be upheld; that the Rája should exercise paramount authority over the whole of the Kapurthalla State, the brothers receiving a life assignment in cash or lands, as might be deemed expedient, equal in value to the amount awarded in their father's will. The Government of India, on the recommendation of this Government, has recently decided that the brothers shall receive their portion of the inheritance in *cash*, as the ill feeling between the brothers rendered an assignment in land undesirable, and has fixed the amount at Rs. 60,000 per annum for each, as fairly representing the present nett annual value of the property their father proposed to bestow upon them.

51. Kalsia.—On the 29th February 1869, Sardár Lehna Singh of Kalsia, the smallest of the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States, deceased, leaving as his heir and successor, his son Bishan Singh, a youth of 15 years of age, who has married the daughter of the Rája of Jínd. The administration of affairs has been committed to a Council of Regency, consisting of a British official, and one of the Jínd and Kalsia States respectively.

52. Dhami.—The chief of this petty Hill State, Rána Gowardhan Singh, to whom a *sanad* was granted in 1815 after the Gurkha war, died on the 18th September 1868, at an advanced age, and has been succeeded in the chiefship by his son Fatteh Singh, a youth of sixteen; arrangements are being made for the management of the estate during the young Rána's minority.

III.—INDEPENDENT STATES AND FRONTIER TRIBES.

53. Afghanistan.—The events recorded in last year's report concluded with the triumphant return of Amír Sher Ali Khan to Cábul, after the victory over Azam Khan at Panj Shahr on the 26th August 1868. The Amír, on entering Cabul on the 8th September, received the salutation of the British Agent with cordiality, and expressed the friendly feeling entertained by him towards the British Government; and shortly afterwards

addressed letters to the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab announcing his success. At the end of September, he intimated his desire to proceed, if need be, to Calcutta to visit the Viceroy of India, in order, he said, to show that the British Government and the Amír of Afghánistán were friends; on another occasion, His Highness intimated that assistance in money and arms would be thankfully received. These overtures were favourably received by the Governor General in Council, who in October 1868, addressed a letter to the Amír, intimating the desire of the British Government to strengthen the bonds of friendship with His Highness.

54. At the same time His Excellency directed that 6 lakhs of Rupees, and 6,000 stand of arms, should be sent to the Amír, as a donation from the British Government; and arrangements were set on foot for a meeting between Sir John Lawrence and Sher Ali Khan at Ráwalpindi or Pesháwar. These arrangements were however, temporarily postponed, owing to the advance of Azam Khan and Abdul Rahmán Khan with a large army from the North, which the Amír hastened to oppose in person. As the armies approached each other near Ghazni, instalments of the donation of the British Government arrived, and enabled the Amír to issue arrears of pay to his troops. The news spread into the ranks of the hostile army, and was followed by numerous desertions to the side of the Amír. At length, after some preliminary skirmishing, on the 4th January 1869, a decisive engagement took place resulting in the complete overthrow of the army of Azam Khan. Azam Khan and Abdul Rahmán Khan fled with a few followers to *Dour*, three marches from the British district of Bunnoo, and applied for an asylum in British territory; this was at once offered, on condition of the refugees abstaining from intrigue, and a liberal allowance was promised; but eventually the refugees declined to accept the proffered asylum, and fled in the direction of Kánigoram.*

55. Meantime Sir John Lawrence addressed a letter to Amír Sher Ali Khan to the effect that he was well acquainted with His Highness' present position and future prospects, and felt satisfied that His Highness desired that the friendship which had hitherto subsisted between him and the British Government should be maintained; that it was the earnest desire of the Government of India to see his authority established on a basis of solidity and permanency, and to cement the bonds of friendship and alliance which ought to exist between the British power and His Highness as an independent ruler. He had already been apprized that a sum of six lakhs of rupees had been placed at his unreserved disposal; and as a further proof of the desire of the British Government, which feared no aggression and which wished for no conquest, to see a strong, a just, and a merciful Government established by His Highness at Cabul and throughout Afghánistán, it was intimated that in the course of the next three months, three sums of two lakhs of rupees each, would be similarly placed at his disposal to be applied by His Highness in the manner which he might think most

* A recent Telegram from Teheran (dated 12th October 1869,) announces the death of Azam Khan at Shah-i-rúd in Persia.

conducive to the furtherance of his interests and to the consolidation of his authority. For this the Government of India looked for no other return than abiding confidence, sincerity, and good will.

His Excellency regretted that obstacles of an insuperable nature should prevent his meeting the Amír at some suitable place on the frontier of both Kingdoms ; and added that he was about to leave the country and was handing over the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India to his successor ; but that the policy which His Excellency had advisedly pursued with regard to the affairs of Afghanistan was one which he had entered on with anxious deliberation, and which had commanded the assent and approval of Her Majesty the Queen of England ; and as long as His Highness continued by his actions to evince a real desire for the alliance of the British Government, he had nothing to apprehend in the way of a change of policy, or of our interfering in the internal affairs and administration of his Kingdom.

It would remain for the head of the administration to consider, in each succeeding year, what further proofs might be given of our desire to see his power consolidated, and what amount of practical assistance, in the shape of money or materials of war, might periodically be made over to His Highness as a testimony of our good will, and to the furtherance of his legitimate authority and influence ; but His Highness was assured that he would never err in shaping his course with a view to British alliance, and in considering Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Her Viceroy in India, as his best and truest friends.

56. After entering Cabul in triumph, the Amír again expressed his desire for an interview with the Viceroy, which was at once agreed to by His Excellency Lord Mayo, and it was arranged that the place of meeting should be *Ambála*—a place connected with Calcutta by rail, and situated at the point where the road to Simla leaves the Grand Trunk Road connecting Calcutta with Pesháwar.

The Amír entered British Territory on the 3rd March 1869, accompanied by his young son Abdulla Ján, his Secretary Syad Núr Muhammad Sháh, the Chamberlain Sher Dil Khán Sháhgázzi, and about 500 followers. Leaving the bulk of his followers at Pesháwar, he proceeded with his son and the remainder of his suite in carriages to Lahore. About two miles from Lahore, he was met by the Lieutenant Governor with a brilliant staff of Civil and Military Officers, and a large retinue of Native Chiefs and nobles from all parts of the Punjab, and was escorted to the state apartments in the Fort, amid the thunders of a royal salute.

At Lahore he remained 5 days, and during that period was present at a grand *darbár* of native chiefs and gentry held in his honor in the Montgo-

mery Hall, and at a splendid evening féte given in the Shálimár gardens, whose foliage, fountains, and cascades were illuminated in a manner worthy of the days of Harún-al-Rashíd.

On the 26th March, the Amír reached Ambála; and on the morning following, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived by train from Calcutta, and proceeded at the head of a brilliant cavalcade of Officers and Chiefs, along a road lined with British troops and the troops of feudatories to his camp on the north of the cantonments—having as a back-ground, the snowy peaks of the Himalayas.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Viceroy received the Amír in Public *darbár* in the presence of large assemblage of officers, feudatory chiefs, and native gentry. On the 29th, a return visit of ceremony was paid by the Viceroy to the Amír, and after a week of reviews, evening levées, and other entertainments, the Amír returned the way he came, and left British territory on the 22nd April, having previously telegraphed to Her Majesty the Queen his gratification at the splendor and hospitality of his reception.

57. Frontier tribes.—A detailed account of the races and characteristics of the tribes inhabiting the British frontier from Hazára on the North to Sind on the South-West, will be found in Mr. (now Sir Richard) Temple's report showing the relations of the British Government with the tribes on the North-West frontier of the Punjab. It may be here briefly stated that they belong to two distinct races; from Hazára to Dera Ismail Khan, the hill tribes are the *Pathán* or Pushtu-speaking race, Southward they are *Biloch*. Both are warlike, revengeful, and predatory, but in some important respects they differ widely. While the Pathán is essentially a republican, having little reverence for the person of his chief, the Biloch respects and obeys the head of his clan; while the Pathán is bigoted and priest-ridden, the Biloch pays scant respect to the Syad or the Maulavi. The conduct of political relations with the Pathán tribes is consequently far less easy than of those with the Biloches. To conciliate a Biloch Chie is, in most cases to conciliate the whole clan; but the Pathán Chief is gene rally the head of a dominant faction only, and friendship with his factio may be enmity with the rest—while priestly influence may be at work t thwart, perhaps in a few hours, the conciliatory policy of years

57½. During the year under review, the *Biloch* portion of the bord was undisturbed, save by one unimportant raid; but the *Pathán* portion o the frontier was the scene of several serious outrages, which necessitated mo than one military operation beyond the border. A narrative of events o the frontier occurring during 1868, and up to the end of April 1869, given below.

58. *Raid by the Marris.*—In January 1868, a raid was made on th Asni portion of the Dera Gházi Khan border, by a section of the *Mar* tribe, led by certain of the *Mazári Bugti* tribe; the raiders having killed th

militia patrol on the border, succeeded in carrying off 10 camels, with the loss of one of their party; the raid would have been much more serious were it not that Ghazzan Khan, chief of the Marris, with whom friendly relations had been recently established, sent timely intimation of the intended outrage. Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghází Khán, lost no time in demanding restitution, and by his influence with the tribes, succeeded in obtaining the surrender of the camels, and two of the principal leaders, whom he retained in custody until full compensation was made to the tribe of the murdered militia patrol.

59. *Raid by Orakzais.*—In the beginning of July 1868, a party of the *Akhail* section of the *Orakzai* tribe, two hundred strong, attacked the village of *Chápari*, in British territory on the Míránzai border of the Kohat District, in consequence of a dispute between some Akhail cultivators and the proprietors of the village. The Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Cavagnari, at once arrested all the members of the Akhail tribe in the Kohat District, and proceeded with some Míránzai levies to Chápari, where he summoned the Akhail *jirgah*, and after enquiring into the case, imposed a fine upon the tribe, and insisted upon three houses in Chápari (the property of the Akhail settlers) and a tower and two houses in the Akhail hills, being publicly burnt to the ground, as a punishment for their violation of British Territory, and that the Akhail settlers should give security for good conduct. The conditions, after some demur, were complied with in full; after which the Deputy Commissioner imposed a fine upon one of the headmen of Chápari, who had been the cause of the ill-feeling between the villagers and their Akhail settlers.

60. *Agror outrage.*—Early in the morning of the 30th July 1868, a serious attack was made upon a police post recently established in *Oghi*, a village in the fief of *Agror*, a border tract on the north of the Hazára district, immediately below the lofty range of hills known as the Black Mountain. The attacking party consisted of independent Patháns and Swátis of the Black Mountain, *viz.*, Chigarzais, Purári Syads, and Deshis; and the outrage, it appeared afterwards, was instigated by Atta Muhammad Khan, jagirdar of Agror, our own subject, who had been recently deprived of police powers in consequence of grave misconduct.

61. The raiders were gallantly repulsed by the Police, with a loss of six of their number, but the Police Office was plundered, and several constables were wounded. A force, under Colonel Rothney, Commanding 4th Ghoorkhas, was promptly despatched from Abbottabad, 42 miles distant, and reached Oghi on the night of the 31st, and was there joined by a contingent under the command of the youthful Nawab of Amb, a feudatory of the British Government. Meanwhile disorder became general along the upper portion of the Agror valley, and the adjacent glens; our little force was continually attacked, and for some days British territory was occupied by large bands of plunderers from the adjacent hills, consisting of Chigarzais, Akazais, Purári Syads, Khan-Khail Hassanzais—all Patháns—and the Swáti tribes of Deshi, Nandihár and Tikri; villages were burnt, property was carried away, and a number of the peaceful inhabitants, who attempted to defend

their property, were slain; and a Revenue Survey party in the Kagbán valley under Mr. G. B. Scott, was attacked by a section of the Allais; indeed, were it not for the prompt action of Colonel Rothney, and the bold front shown by his force, and the conspicious loyalty of the Khan of Amb, who led several dashing charges against the enemy in person, the entire valley of Agror would have fallen a prey to the marauders.

62. It thus became imperatively necessary for the protection of our own subjects, and for the future security of the border, to inflict punishment upon those who had thus wantonly disturbed the peace of the frontier and violated British territory. As the country inhabited by the offending tribes was mountainous and difficult, and it was quite possible that the tribes would be joined by others from beyond the Indus, it was necessary that the invading force should be a large one. Accordingly a force consisting of 2 Batteries of Royal Artillery, 2 Mountain Batteries, the 16th Bengal Cavalry, a detachment of the Guides, 2 companies of Sappers, 2 Battalions of British, and 8 of Native Infantry, under the command of Major General Wilde, c. b., commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, was assembled at Oghi; and the Maharaja of Kashmír was called upon, under the provisions of his treaty with the British Government, to furnish a contingent, which he did with readiness. General Wilde's instructions were to inflict punishment on the offending tribes, "but to be careful to respect the possessions of all adjacent tribes, who might not have joined, or who might subsequently not join the enemy."

63. The force left Oghi on the 3rd October, accompanied by Major Pollock, Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, and Captain Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner of Hazára, marched up the slopes of the Black Mountain, and occupied the Machai Peak, 10,200 feet above the level of the sea, after ineffectual resistance on the part of the enemy, and returned to British territory *viâ* Tikri and Nandihár, on the 22nd idem;—having secured the submission of all the tribes concerned against us and all men of note, save the chief Syad of Purári, and a petty chief named Shal Khan of Tahkot—both of whom fled; and after having destroyed several villages of the Patháns, and imposed a fine upon the offending Swátis. At the conclusion of the campaign, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to Oghi, and after reviewing the troops, received the formal submission of the offending tribes in public *darbar*, and at the same time conferred upon our gallant ally, the Nawáb of Amb, a valuable presentation sword, in recognition of his services. The Nawáb has further been rewarded by the grant of a pension of Rs. 6,000 *per annum*.

64. Atta Muhammad Khán, the Khán of Agror, whose complicity in the attack on the Police post has been referred to, was arrested at an early period; at the conclusion of the compaign, his conduct was made the subject of full investigation; from the enquiry it appeared that Atta Muhammad Khán, though treated with the greatest liberality by the British Government, his emoluments having been increased from Rs. 30 *per annum* under the Sikh Government, to Rs. 1,608 *per annum*, he

uniformly exerted his influence against the British Government; standing between them and all advances of independent tribes to cordiality and intercourse; alarming them with false reports of our intentions, &c; while his management of Agror was most unsatisfactory and oppressive to the people.

After vain endeavours to induce the Khan to amend his conduct by friendly persuasion and warning, it was determined, after careful consideration, to deprive him of the police management of the Agror valley,—leaving his emoluments untouched. In revenge for this proceeding, he deliberately planned and instigated the outrage upon Oghi—his object being to show the British Government the difficulty of effecting the police management of the valley, except through him—and thus pave the way for his re-instatement into his former position. In consequence of the grave misconduct described above, his *jágír* of Rs. 1,608 *per annum* has been declared forfeited, and the Khan himself has been required to live under surveillance at Lahore; his private landed property being meanwhile managed for his benefit by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára.

65. *Raid against Murai.*—On the 11th September 1868, a raid was made on the village of *Murai*, in the Shamilzai valley of the Kohát District, by a party of Orakzais and Afrídis, numbering about 600, incited by religious fanatics from Tírah. The Deputy Commissioner having received intimation of a gathering in the hills, took the precaution of locating a body of police in the village of Murai; the villagers and police held their own well, and succeeded in driving out the enemy with a loss of 3 killed and 6 wounded; the loss on our side being one policeman killed and two villagers wounded.

66. *Bazoti and Uthman Khail tribes.*—The conduct of these tribes has been for years unsatisfactory—but during the year under report, was such as to necessitate their severe chastisement. The Bazotis and Uthman Khails are sections of the *Daulatzai* tribe of Afghans—and the Daulatzai is again a sub-division of a group of tribes known as the *Orakzai*, inhabiting the hills forming the northern frontier of the Kohat district. The entire Orakzai group includes some 25 tribes, and can muster in all about 27,000 fighting men; the Bazoti and Utman Khail are insignificant in numbers, mustering only 500 and 800 fighting men respectively, but are specially difficult to deal with, owing (1) to their having little or no trade to lose by enforcement of a blockade, and (2) to the fact that both their summer and winter settlements are in inaccessible localities—the former being on the high table land of Tírah, and the latter in the Bazoti valley cut off from British territory by a difficult pass over the *Oblan* mountain three miles from Kohat. In the first year after annexation of the Punjab, these tribes signalized themselves by cattle-lifting and plundering and cutting up travellers on our border, and they even attacked a working party of Sappers at the approach of the Kohat pass, and inflicted severe loss, which led to Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Pass tribes; in 1850, the same clans killed and surprised some of our levies. After this, their good conduct was secured for a time

by an allowance of Rs. 2,000 *per annum*. In 1865 the tribes again took to making raids in revenge for the imprisonment of two of their tribesmen who had been convicted of robbery. In January 1867, the Bazotis, under one Syad Reza, espousing the cause of a British subject who was dissatisfied with a decision in a civil suit by Sir Herbert Edwardes, 10 years ago, made a succession of raids in company with the Uthman Khail; on the 16th March, some of the Sípah tribe (their confréres) made an attack on the British post near Oblan; and on the following day the Bazotis made a more serious raid; a small military force was ordered out, and attacked and drove the raiders into the hills with loss; but Captain Ruxton, who commanded the 3rd Punjab Infantry detachment, unfortunately pursued the enemy into their fastnesses, and attempted to take their "saugars." In this his men were repulsed and himself and nine men killed. A stringent blockade of the offending tribes was then instituted, and their allowances stopped, and the friendly Orakzai tribes were called upon to coerce their recusant confréres, but without effect. At length, on the 12th February 1869, a fresh outrage was committed. A party of 5 or 6 members of the Uthman Khail tribe surprized our police-post at the foot of the Kohat Kohtal, killed one policeman and carried off three others.

67. After full consideration of the circumstances of the case, the unsatisfactory results of negotiation with the Orakzais, the probability that delay in noticing the outrage would cause matters to assume a still more serious aspect, the Lieutenant Governor sanctioned the adoption of a prompt measure of retaliation by making a sudden raid with a military force into the territory of the offending tribes, and inflicting chastisement upon them at their own homes, hitherto vaunted as inaccessible; it was thought that an exhibition of our determination not to be further trifled with, and our ability, if necessary, to penetrate their most inaccessible fastnesses, while it would destroy the prestige of the offending Daulatzai, would greatly stimulate the action of the friendly tribes in coercing their confréres to come to terms.

The raid was carried out admirably on the 25th and 26th February, by Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, Commanding at Kohat, while a demonstration was made simultaneously from the Peshawar side. The Oblan pass was effectually surprised; the Bazoti village of Gára—the village of Syad Reza, the leader of the raid of January 1867, and in fact, the *origo mali*—was then approached; warning was sent that all that was desired was to destroy Syad Reza's portion of the village; but as the villagers fired on our troops, the entire village was stormed and destroyed, and 10 were killed and 7 wounded; our troops then returned in admirable order, with the loss of 2 killed and 3[?] wounded, but only two seriously so.

The measure had the anticipated effect. Early in the month of April the *jirgahs* of the offending tribes came into Kohat to sue for pardon; on the 8th April, they laid their swords at the feet of Lieutenant Cavagnari, paid in cash Rs. 1,290, the amount of fine demanded, and gave nine of their principal headmen, as hostages for future good behaviour.

68. The misconduct of the *Salarzais*—a branch of the Boner tribe bordering on Yusufzai,—in entering British Territory and burning down a village of the *Sadúm* clan, was noticed in last year's report. During the whole of 1868-69, the offending tribe was subjected to a blockade; but in the beginning of April, the tribe came to terms, rebuilt the destroyed village, and paid a fine to the British Government.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

69. The information required will be found in Appendix I. C. The Punjab with its dependencies was constituted a Lieutenant Governorship in January 1859; it is divided for administrative purposes into ten Divisions, with an average area of 10,200 square miles—these comprise 32 Districts, with an average area of 3,188 square miles, which are again sub-divided into 132 Tahsils, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 15,638 Police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions. There are 34,462 villages, at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest court. The revenue derived from the land tax in 1868-9 was Rs. 1,82,69,339, and the gross revenue was Rs. 3,32,16,562.

D.—Population.

70. The census of January 1868 still forms the basis of the return given in Appendix I. D. There have been various increases and decreases in the District totals, as compared with the return furnished with last report, owing chiefly to territorial changes; but the main facts are the same as before. The total population is returned as 17,596,752 souls, of whom 17,411 are Europeans, 2,044 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,694,759 Hindus, and 9,331,367 Mahomedans; the other classes being 1,006,810. Of the above, 9,430,868 are returned as agriculturists, and 8,165,884 as non-agriculturists. The census returns and local reports have all been received in the Central Office, and the General Report will, it is hoped, soon be published.

E.—Fiscal.

71. Surveys.—The form prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee will be found in Appendix I. E.—1, except that information in regard to Trigonometrical Surveys has, under the orders of the Government of India, been omitted.

There were two Surveys in progress in the Punjab, during the year 1868-69, viz., the *North West Frontier Survey,* and the *Cantonment Survey.*

72. *North West Frontier Survey.*—This Survey, under Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, was chiefly employed on the Topographical Survey of the Hazára District, and also on the village boundary survey of a portion of the Peshawar District. The out-turn of work was, in the Hazara District, nearly 800 square miles, at an average cost of about 80 Rs. per square mile—and in the Peshawar District, 70 villages, enclosing about 120 square miles.

The Hazara Survey was partially interrupted for 3 months by the disturbances at Agror; on which occasion Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, 4 Assistants, and 2 Native Surveyors accompanied the Field force to the Black Mountain, and succeeded, partly from native information, and partly from actual survey, in mapping about 300 square miles of independent territory—a service which earned the thanks of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief. It is expected that the Survey of the Hazara District will be completed by the end of September 1869.

73. *Cantonment Survey.*—This survey was engaged during the year under Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, on the survey of the Cantonments of Ambala, Ferozpore, Syalkot, Amritsar, and Jullundhur. The total area surveyed was 130 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. [illegible] per square mile.

74. Settlements.—Torwards the end of the year, settlement operations were brought to a close in the districts of Lahore and Kangra; the Settlements of Gujerat and Gujeranwala were closed some time previously; those of Hazara and Montgomery were carried on during the past year, and will continue for some time to come; while the following new districts were taken up and preliminary operations were commenced in them before the close of the year:—

Dera Gházi Khan.
Pesháwar.
Portions of Hoshiarpore and Gurdaspore.

Every year adds to the list of districts of which the Settlements have expired. As each district takes two or three years to complete, and as no more than four are usually brought under Settlement at a time, there will be ample work for the Settlement Department in this Province for many years to come.

75. The districts of Peshâwar and Dera Ghâzi Khan were last year. in the list of those of which the Settlements had expired. There still remain the following districts in which Settlements have expired, and are being continued from year to year until new settlements are effected :—

Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan,
Kohat, Multan,
Muzuffurgarh and part of Ludianah.

The abstract showing dates of expiry of the remaining Settlements, may be here repeated :—

Year.	Settlements expiring in the year.	Term of years for which the Settlement was made.
1869,	A small part of the Delhi district,	Less than 10 years.
	Part of Rohtuk district, ...	The greater portion for 30 years. Some for less than 10 years.
1870,	Hissar, ...	30 "
	Part of Rohtuk, ...	30 "
	Do. Delhi, ...	30 "
1871,	A small part of Syalkot, ...	10 "
	Jhung, ...	10 "
	Part of Dera Ismail Khan, ...	10 "
	Do. Delhi, ...	30 "
	Do. do., ...	10 "
1872,	Gurgaon, ...	30 "
	Part of Karnaul, ...	30 "
	Do. do, ...	10 "
1873,	Jhelum, ...	10 "
1874,	Rawalpindi, ...	10 "
1876,	Greater part of Sirsa, ...	Under 30 "
1880,	Ambala, ...	30 "
1881,	Jullundhur, ...	30 "
	Part of Karnaul, ...	30 "
	Greater part of Ludianah, ...	30 "
1882,	Simla, ...	Under 30 "
	Hushiarpore, ...	30 "
	Kangra, ...	30 "
1883,	Ferozpore, ...	30 "
1885,	Amritsar, ...	20 "
	Syalkot, ...	20 "
1888,	A small part of Sirsa, ...	30 "
1893,	Part of Sirsa, ...	30 "

76. *Surveyed and assessed area.*—It will be seen from Appendix I. E.—2, that the assessed area has increased from 61 millions of acres in 1867-68 to 65 millions in 1868-69; but most of this increase is owing to the more correct measurement of the assessed area of the Kangra district. The increase is entirely in the uncultivated area. In the cultivated area,

there is a decrease, chiefly under the head of unirrigated or (*baráni*) land, and also, but not to so great an extent, under the head of lands irrigated by wells and private canals. There is an increase of 150,000 acres in the area irrigated by Government works. These results were the natural consequence of the drought that prevailed last autumn, and furnish ample proof of the great value of canals at such a time.

77. Of the 65 millions of acres of assessed area, 20 millions are under cultivation; of this a little less than one-fourth is irrigated by wells, and other private irrigation works, and little more than one-twentieth by Government irrigation canals. The rest may be said to be entirely dependent on rain, or river inundation. But the area irrigated by canals is steadily increasing, and though the rate of increase in a year of drought is exceptionably high, it is not likely that it will be lost again in years when the rain-fall is more plentiful. A portion of the increase will be permanent, owing to the advantages which canal irrigation has over irrigation from wells and private works of a more or less uncertain character.

Of the uncultivated area, nearly four millions of acres are composed of grazing lands.

78. The total assessment of the Province, amounting to Rs. 2,17,09,288, is shown to fall at the average rate of Rs. 1-1-3 per acre of cultivated area; of Rs. 0-10-2 per acre of culturable area; and of Rs. 0-5-4 per acre on the total area assessed.

79. VARIETIES OF LAND TENURE.—Very complete and elaborate statements of the several descriptions of Tenure* prevailing in the province, (with the exception of those in the districts of Kohat and Hazara, in respect to which reliable information is not at present procurable) have been prepared in the office of the Financial Commissioner, but they are too voluminous for inclusion in the present report. They will be published as an Appendix to the Report on Revenue Administration. The salient points will however be noticed here.

80. I.—*Tenures held direct from Government*, that is, estates, the holders whereof are liable (unless specially exempted) to pay land revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord. Omitting Hazara and Kohat, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising

* *Note.*—The classification of village tenures in these returns is based upon that prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, but perhaps a better classification for practical purposes would be that suggested by Mr. Prinsep in his report on the Settlement of the Sialkot district, *viz.*

1. *Patriarchal* or landlord;
2. *Communal*, or joint stock, (corresponding with "Village Zamíndaris" in the statement).
3. *Divided*—(1). According to ancestral shares. (2). According to custom. } Corresponding with "Pattidári" estates.
4. *Accidental*—regulated by possession (corresponding with "Bhayachára").

The gradual development of villages in the Patriarchal or Communal stage into the "Divided" stage, and of the latter into the "Accidental," will be hereafter an important index of the social progress of the peasantry.

56,312 villages, and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238. acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table :—

NATURE OF TENURES.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
1. *Zamindári estates*—comprising :—				
(1.)—Large Zamindáris—(*i. e.*, estates owned by one or more individuals) paying more than Rs. 50,000 per annum revenue, ...	...	...	...	...
(2.)—Medium Zamindáris, paying more than Rs. 5,000, but less than 50,000 per annum,	4	37	44	294,408
(3.)—Small Zamindáris (other than those of cultivating communities) paying Rs. 5,000 per annum or less, ...	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
(4.)—Village Zamindáris, (estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, sharing expenses and profits, and paying revenue in common), ...	1,522	3,426	37,781	3,536,393
2. *Estates* held by proprietary cultivating communities, providing expenses of cultivation, and paying revenue in whole or in part *separately*, or *by sections*, with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community ; including :—				
(1.)—*Pattidári estates*—(where the property is territorially divided into main divisions, or into sub-divisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or customary right), ...	4,237	9,372	472,720	10,125,869
(2.)—*Bhayachára estates*—(where the property is divided into				

Nature of Tenures.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each share-holder, possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or customary right,)	7,332	12,652	1,075,461	21,456,442
(3.)—*Mixed Pattidári and Bhayachára,*	3,843	5,290	397,675	8,808,987
3. *Taluqudári estates*—(estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allowance, paying the balance to Government,)	115	435	5,760	5,011,20[illegible]
4. *Revenue free tenures*—(comprising (1) *Jagirs* or assignments of Government land revenue in favor of individuals, or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) *Mafis* or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of Revenue for life, years, or in perpetuity,)	39,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,2[illegible]
5. *Estates of grantees* of the British Government :—				
(1.)—Holding on lease, ...	60	1,961	6,399	625,61[illegible]
(2.)—Holding in freehold, ...	140	234	1,032	101,2[illegible]
6. *Estates of land-holders* who have redeemed the revenue, ...	32	22	80	18,84[illegible]
7. *Purchasers of waste land,*	21	24	230	23,0[illegible]
Total, ...	57,983	55,312	2,139,912	52,904,2[illegible]

81. II.—*Tenures not held direct from Government;* that is, estates, the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior land-owner. The total number of these, omitting Kohat and Hazara, is 1,712,492 comprising the following varieties:—

1. Estates of intermediate holders, between full-proprietors and tenant-cultivators:—	
(1.)—*Taluqdárs*—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in commutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in the management of the village, ...	13,169
(2.)—Holders of farming leases, ...	3,242
2. *Ryots.*—(Tenant-cultivators):—	
(1.)—With rights of occupancy, ...	378,997
(2.)—Holding conditionally, ...	50,685
(3.)—With no permanent rights, ...	1,232,467
3. Holders of service grants, ...	33,932

82. TRANSFERS OF LAND. The register prescribed by the Statistical Committee has been furnished on the present occasion, and will be found in Appendix I. E.—5; the figures should however be accepted as only approximately correct.

The total number of transfers recorded during the past year, and the average area of each description, are as follows:—

	Number.	Average area in acres.
By voluntary sale or gift, ...	9,082	83
By compulsory sale, ...	792	21
By inheritance, ...	31,835	72
Total, ..	41,709	73

The largest number of transfers occurred among the holdings of proprietary cultivators; these amounted to 19,648 cases, of which 16,138 were transfers by inheritance, and 3,452 by voluntary sale or gift.

The class next in importance is that of transfers of shares in small Zamindáris, amounting to 8,585, of which 2,217 were by voluntary sale or gift, 706 by compulsory sale, and 5,663 by inheritance.

The next class in which the transfers were most numerous, is that of shares in villages owned by cultivating communities; of these 350 were voluntary, 3 compulsory, and 5,116 by inheritance.

The remaining headings of the return appear to call for no particular remark.

83. LAND REVENUE.—Attempt has been made to supply the Statistical Return framed by the Calcutta Committee; but the form is not altogether suitable, and one has been substituted as nearly approaching thereto as possible, which will be found in Appendix I. E.—6.

84. *Assessment.*—The demand for land revenue on assessed lands increased from Rs. 1,84,37,485 in 1867-68, to Rs. 1,84,85,483 in 1868-69; the causes of this increase of Rs. 47,998, are shown in detail in the subjoined table:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
By lapse or grant of revenue free estates, ...	33,582	18,104
" Revision of assessment, ...	47,309	30,599
" Alluvion and diluvion, ...	57,613	42,992
" Land taken up for public purposes, ...	167	1,480
" Territorial transfers, ...	15,091	23,213
" Assessment of wastes, ...	7,936	...
" Other items, ...	2,714	26
Total, ...	1,64,412	1,16,414
Net Increase, ...	47,998	...

The principal sources of increased revenue appear from the above statement to have been the lapse of revenue-free grants, revision of assessment, results of river action, and assessment of waste lands. It was expected that there would have been a much greater increase from revised assessments, but the water-advantage rate, or revenue due to the influence of canals not included in the water-rates charged by the Irrigation Department, has not yet been collected in the Amritsar Division. If the arrears are realized in full, there will be considerable increase of revenue from this source during the current and succeeding years.

85. *Collections.*—The realizations during 1868-69, were as follows :—

Regular Land Revenue, ...	Rs. 1,80,29,899
Tribute and commutation for feudal service, ..	2,80,105
Miscellaneous, ...	9,10,939
Total, ..	1,92,20,943
Deduct cost of collection, ..	8,70,453
Net collections during the year, ...	1,83,50,490

There has been a very considerable falling off in the collections of the regular land revenue, owing to the unfavorable season which greatly impoverished many parts of the province, particularly Rohtuk and other districts of the Hissar Division, where large remissions and suspensions of the land revenue had to be made.

The details of Miscellaneous land revenue are as follows :—

Fluctuating revenue, *viz.* from lands summarily assessed, and not brought on the revenue roll,..	Rs. 2,42,179
Grazing dues, ...	4,17,346
Sale proceeds of fuel, ...	89,267
Lease of gardens and groves, ...	13,000
Tax on manufacture of barilla (*Sajji*,)	36,452
Do. saltpetre, ...	4,557
Do. alum, ...	5,825
Do. on fisheries, ...	5,500
Do. on water-mills, ...	4,777
Other items, ...	53,286
	8,72,189
Realizations of balances of previous years, ...	38,750
Total, ..	9,10,939

86. *Outstanding balances.*—The balances of land revenue remaining unrealized at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,96,249, or 3 *per cent.* on the demand; in the previous year, they aggregated only Rs. 1,18,814. They are classified as follows :—

In train of liquidation, ...	Rs. 2,03,004
Doubtful or undetermined, ...	,, 44,549
Irrecoverable, ...	,, 2,03,645
Nominal, ...	,, 45,051
TOTAL Rs., ..	4,96,249

The large amount shown as in train of liquidation was due to the impoverished state of the people owing to bad harvests, which led the collectors to refrain from bringing pressure to bear upon the agriculturists for the payment of their revenue. Of the doubtful balances, some will probably have to be remitted. The irrecoverable balances are all more or less due to the unfavorable season; Rs. 1,82,632 occur in the Hissar Division, where the drought was most severe. Considering the character of the agricultural year, the difficulty in realizing the land revenue was not so great as might have been expected; in 10 Districts the balances were smaller than in the previous year.

87. *Revenue Sales.*—There were no sales of land for arrears of revenue during the year.

PART II.
PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

88. Of the three Tables under this head prescribed by the Statistical Committee, two (Statements of Acts and Bills) are inapplicable to the Punjab which has no Local Legislature; the third (Statement of Draft Bills) will be found in Appendix II. A—3.

89. No Acts were *extended* to the Province during the past year ; and the only Act passed by the Supreme Legislature having special reference to the Punjab, was *the Punjab Tenancy Act* (No. XXVIII of 1868.)

90. This is an Act for "defining and amending the law relating to certain matters connected with the tenancy of land in the Punjab."

It declares what tenants are entitled, in the absence of special agreement, to rights of occupancy, either absolutely or presumptively ; the circumstances under which, and the limit up to which, such tenants are liable to enhancement, or can claim abatement or remission of rent ; under what circumstances rent is to be paid in money or in kind ; the circumstances under which, and the mode in which, tenants with right of occupancy or otherwise can be ejected from their holdings; the law regarding relinquishment of holdings by tenants ; the power of tenants having right of occupancy to alienate or sub-let ; the law of succession in the case of occupancy tenants ; the right of tenants to compensation for improvements.

On all these points, the Law and Practice of the Punjab were more or less uncertain ; and on many points—especially on the question of recognizing rights of occupancy—there was great diversity of opinions as to what was equitable under the circumstances of the case.

91. For some years after annexation, the principles observed in the Settlements of the North West Provinces were applied to the Punjab ; and tenants who had occupied continuously for 12 years without a lease, were usually declared to have a right of occupancy, and their rents were generally fixed for the term of settlement, extending from 10 to 30 years.

92. In the year 1855, Mr. Edward Thornton, the Commissioner of the Jhelum Division, objected to the system of testing rights of occupancy with reference merely to length of occupation, and adopted a system of confronting the parties, and settling claims to occupancy rights by arbitration. This system was approved of by the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, who observed that "it was the nature quite as much as the length of occupancy that entitled a cultivator to privileges." But the system of the Jhelum Division was not authoritatively prescribed for general adoption ; and in most settlements, occupancy rights were still awarded mainly with reference to the limitation test.

93. In 1863, Mr. Edward Prinsep was appointed Commissioner for the purpose of revising Settlements, the terms of which were expiring—and commenced with those of the districts of Amritsar, Syálkot and Gurdáspore. He at once challenged the correctness of the records of former settlements, whereby tenants had been recognized as having rights of occupancy, and expressed his strong conviction that there were very few tenants who, during Sikh times, would come under the definition of tenants having rights of occupancy, as in those times it was admitted that the land-owner had the right of evicting any tenant; and he solicited permission to revise the settlement records accordingly, and restore the status of tenants to that which it was before the annexation of the Punjab.

94. From this period, the subject of tenant-right became, in the Punjab, the *vexata quæstio* of the day.* The result was the collection of an appalling mass of correspondence, consisting of official and non-official treatises, reports of committees, statistics, memorials, circulars calling for information, replies to the said circulars, minutes by high functionaries including the Financial Commissioner, the Judges of the Chief Court, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Governor General. Various were the shades of opinion, but the principal arguments in favor of the proprietors' and tenants' view of the question respectively, were the following.

95. Those who advocated the proprietors' view, urged that rights of occupancy were unknown in Sikh times; that in those days, every proprietor had the *right* of evicting any tenant, of however long standing; it is true proprietors rarely exercised that right, but this was because the pressure of Sikh taxation absorbed almost the entire rent of the land, and reduced proprietors and tenants almost to a dead level; but still the *right* of eviction and enhancement of rent remained.

That the action of the Government, in recognizing rights of occupancy at fixed rates for long periods, was unjust to the proprietors; and that it was the bounden duty of Government, even at this late hour, to correct its error, and restore to the proprietors the rights they possessed before annexation, of which they had been deprived.

That, at any rate, proprietors should be allowed to get rid of their occupancy tenants on payment of compensation.

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* Although the subject of tenant-right in the Punjab is a matter of importance, it is a mistake to suppose that it approaches the importance of the land-question in Ireland, to wh[...] it has been compared. In Ireland, the land-owners are comparatively few in number, and [...] tenants constitute the bulk of the population, so that any change in the law of landlord a[...] tenant affects almost the entire proprietary body, and a great majority of the population. [...] the Punjab, on the other hand, while the number of proprietors is 3,164,447, with an aver[...] holding of 10 acres of cultivated and culturable land, the tenants number only 1,765,397, [...] whom only 378,997 are recorded as having rights of occupancy, with an average holding [...] 4 acres; so that the question of tenant-right in the Punjab in fact affects only a small num[...] of both proprietors and tenants, and less than one-twentieth of the cultivated and cultur[...] area.

96. On the other hand, those who advocated the tenants' view, argued that, whatever might have been theoretically the right of landlords in Sikh times to evict tenants of long standing, it was admitted that the right was hardly ever exercised; and that such tenants had reasonable expectation, under Sikh rule, of continuing in unmolested possession of their holdings.

That when the British Government, by reducing taxation and improving communications, largely increased the value of land, it was but equitable that it should afford some protection to those tenants who had borne the "burden and heat of the day" from arbitrary eviction and enhancement of rent, especially as the improved value of the land, which induced proprietors to evict and enhance rents, was the result not of capital laid out by proprietors, but of the liberal policy of the Government.

That the Sikh Government freely interposed between proprietors and tenants even to the extent of locating cultivators on village lands, so that in interposing to protect certain tenants from arbitrary eviction the British Government was merely exercising to a limited extent and on equitable principles a power which it inherited from its predecessor.

That, whether the action of the Government was right or wrong, it would be the height of injustice, after a lapse of nearly 20 years, during which period tenants had been formally recognized as having rights of occupancy, to disallow those rights; to ignore expectations justly held by occupancy tenants, and all the collateral rights which had grown up in consequence, for a series of years—and suddenly place them in a position in which they would be at the mercy of their landlords under very advantageous circumstances.

97. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Prinsep had actually carried out his system (provisionally) in the districts of Amritsar, Syálkot and Gurdáspore, and the result was that out of 60,000 tenants formerly recorded as having rights ofoccupancy, 46,000 were reduced to the status oftenantsat will.

98. After the subject had been discussed on paper for nearly 4 years, the Governor General, Sir John Lawrence, desired that efforts should be made to effect a decision of the question at issue by legislative enactment, which he advised should be of the nature of an equitable compromise between the two contending parties. Accordingly a draft bill based on the Oudh rent bill, was prepared by Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division, and member of the Supreme Legislative Council, in October 1867.

99. It is impossible in this place to describe all the discussion which took place from the date of Mr. Brandreth's draft bill to the date of the final passing of the enactment; suffice it to say that the correspondence and debates occupy 315 closely printed folio pages; that the bill was considered re-considered, amended, and re-amended by four different Committees, was three times minuted upon by the Lieutenant Governor, once by the Financial Commissioner, once by the Judges of the Chief Court, once by Mr. Prinsep, and was three times discussed in the Legislative Council; and finally passed on 21st October, 1868.

100. The following are the leading provisions of the Act so far as relates to the status of landlord and tenant :—

First.—Provisions in favour of the tenant :—

It declares certain classes of tenants to have absolute rights of occupancy.

It declares that tenants other than the above, who have been formally recorded as having such rights, shall be presumed to have them—unless the contrary is proved by the landlord.

It declares that tenants having rights of occupancy shall be entitled to hold at rates proportionately below the market rates of rent.

It allows occupancy-tenants to sub-let or alienate their interest in their land, reserving a right of pre-emption to the proprietor.

It allows tenants of every kind to effect improvements, whereby the letting value of the land is increased, without the consent of the landlord, and secures them compensation for such improvements in cash, or in a beneficial lease, at the option of the landlord.

Secondly.—Provisions in favour of the landlord :—

It allows the landlord to buy out tenants having presumptive rights of occupancy of less than 30 years' standing.

It allows the landlord to enhance the rents of occupancy-tenants to the prescribed amount below the market rates, at intervals of five years, in lieu of the previously existing law under which rates were fixed for currency of settlement.

It repeals the previously existing law under which any tenant could claim the privilege of paying in cash instead of in grain, and disallows commutation of grain into cash payments without consent of both parties.

B.—Judicial.

101. COURTS OF JUSTICE.—Appendix II. B—1 shows that at the close of the year 1868, there were 526 tribunals in the Punjab, (exclusive of Settlement Officers' Courts) for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases ; or about one tribunal to 33,000 persons. Of the Judges presiding in the tribunals, 230 were Europeans and 329 natives ; 458 were stipendiary, and 101 non-stipendiary.

102. Of the above courts, 43 exercised appellate as well as original powers ; 10 were Courts of Session ; while the Chief Court which consisted last year of 2 Judges (lately increased to 3) one of them a barrister, was the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and acted as a court of Original Criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects were charged with serious offences ; and the Financial Commissioner exercised final appellate jurisdiction in civil suits regarding land in districts where a settlement of the land revenue was in progress.

103. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The Statistics of Criminal Justice are contained in Appendices II. B.—2 to 5, and 11.

104. *Number of cases.*—The number of criminal cases coming under judicial cognizance in 1868, was 54,469, of which 16,792 were non-bailable and 37,677 bailable, an increase of 10·2, *per cent.* compared with the number in 1867. The cause of this increase will be considered in the Police section of the Report. Of these cases, 5 were heard and disposed of by the Chief Court ; 358 by Courts of Session ; 837 by Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Act XV of 1862 ; 24,999 by Magistrates with full powers ; 17,523 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class ; and 9,384 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class ;—47,885 persons, or 90 *per cent.*, were tried by *paid* magistrates, and 4,858 persons, or 10 *per cent.*, by *unpaid* magistrates ; 21,107, or 40 *per cent.*, by European, and 31,636, or 60 *per cent.*, by native agency.

Of the cases under trial during the year, all were disposed of within the year but 549 cases, or 1 *per cent.*

105. The average duration of trials was seven days (counting from the date of formal charge to the date of decision) ; and of preliminary enquiry (in cases where preliminary enquiries were held) 14 days—one day more than in 1867.

106. Of 145,579 witnesses summoned, 88 *per cent.* were discharged on the 1st day, 8 *per cent.* on the 2nd day, and 2 *per cent.* on the 3rd day of attendance.

107. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 57 *per cent.* were committed or convicted ; of persons charged with bailable offences, 62 *per cent.* were committed or convicted.

108. *Punishments.*—Of prisoners convicted, 35 were sentenced to transportation, and 14,534 to various terms of imprisonment, either as a sole punishment, or in combination with fine, or whipping, or both.

109. The total number of persons fined was 56,958, and the total amount of fine imposed, Rs. 5,59,509, or on an average Rs. 9-12-11 on each person fined; of the total amount imposed, Rs. 3,27,311 or 58 *per cent.* were realized, a far smaller proportion than last year, when 75 *per cent.* was realized—the result doubtless of the scarcity. Out of the fines realized, Rs. 25,446 were paid as compensation to injured parties. The amended Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act VIII of 1869,) has removed a great obstacle to the realization of fines, by permitting the levy of them by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender wherever it may be found—and will greatly facilitate the award of compensation.

110. Of 18,408 persons liable to the punishment of whipping, only 2,279 or 12 *per cent.* were sentenced to that punishment; of these, 1,957 were adults, and 322 juveniles; 1,751 were whipped in lieu of other punishment on first conviction, 30 in lieu of other punishment on second conviction, and 498 in addition to other punishment on second conviction.

111. *Miscellaneous cases.*—Claims to maintenance of wives and children increased from 1,278 to 1,577; in only 469 cases was maintenance awarded.

112. The useful Section of the Code providing a punishment for persons bringing false or frivolous complaints, was hardly sufficiently resorted to during the year, only 203 persons having been fined under its provisions; but the attention of Magistrates has been specially called to the subject by a circular of the Chief Court.

113. During the year, 57 European British subjects were tried by Justices of the Peace, under the jurisdiction given in Sections 42 and 16[illegible] of the Code of Criminal Procedure; 9 European British subjects were committed by Justices of the Peace for trial before the Chief Court.

114. The number of disputes relating to the possession or use of land or water, numbered only 39, being 9 less than last year.

115. The number of persons called on to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, was 2,839, or 682 in excess of last year; one cause perhaps of the decrease in the number of cases of rioting. The number of persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour was 1,515, or 337 less than in 1867.

116. *Sessions Cases.*—Of 368 Sessions cases for disposal, 324 were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 40 days from date

of commitment to decision—a great improvement upon the year 1867, when the average duration was 60 days. Of 884 persons tried, 65 *per cent.* were convicted, a little higher proportion than in 1867.

117. The nature of punishments awarded by Sessions Judges is shown in the following table:—

Nature of Punishments.	1868.		1867.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Sentenced to death subject to confirmation of Chief Court, ...	70	17·0	76	17·0
" to transportation for life, ...	116	29·0	113	26·0
" " for more than 10 and not exceeding 14 years,	4	1·0	3	0·7
" " for more than 7 and not exceeding 10 years,	13	3·0	11	2·5
" " for seven years, ...	7	1·7	10	2·3
" to imprisonment for seven years, ...	24	6·0	16	3·7
" " for more than 5 and less than 7 years, ...	6	1·5	5	1·1
" " for more than 2 and not exceeding 5 years,	113	2·8	67	15·4
" " for not more than 2 years, ...	28	7·0	96	22·0
" to whipping alone, ...	1	0·2	...	...
" to fine alone, ...	22	5·5	38	8·7

118. *Appeals.*—Of 26,907 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 5·5 *per cent.* were appealed to the Magistrate of the District; in appealed cases, 14 *per cent.* of the orders were modified, and 17 *per cent.* reversed, in 1 *per cent.* re-trial was ordered, and in 68 *per cent.* the orders were not interfered with. These results are more favorable to the lower Courts

than those of last year. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates of Districts (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was 10 days, the same as in 1867.

119. There were 3,148 appeals to Sessions Courts; in 80 *per cent.* of the cases appealed, the original orders were upheld; in 7 *per cent.* modified; in 12 *per cent.* reversed; and in 1 *per cent.* re-trial was ordered. The average duration was 16 days—a great improvement upon the year 1867; and only 97 cases were pending at the close of the year.

120. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court held five Criminal Sessions during the year, for the trial of 8 European British subjects, all of whom were convicted. Of these, one was charged with criminal breach of trust, two with perjury, three with using a forged document, one with cheating, and one with assaulting a public servant.

121. Including pending cases, 63 cases, involving 77 persons, were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of the sentence of death. In the case of 63 persons, the sentence of death was confirmed, in 12 cases modified, in 1 case a new trial was ordered, and in only a single case was there an acquittal. These results are very creditable to the Courts of Session.

122. During the year, there were 419 appeals, involving 662 persons; of these, 395 cases were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 28 days from date of appeal. In 82 *per cent.* of cases appealed, the orders of the lower Courts were not interfered with, in 10 *per cent.* the orders were modified, and in 7 *per cent.* reversed.

123. As a Court of Revision, the Chief Court called for the records of 218 cases; of these, 212 were disposed of during the year; in 38 *per cent.* of the cases, the original orders were upheld; in 19 *per cent.* modified; in 12 *per cent.* reversed; and in 29 *per cent.* re-trials were ordered.

124. The following are the principal Circular orders relating to the Criminal department, issued by the Chief Court in 1868:—

No. V dated 25th February, regarding the power of a District Superintendent of Police to summon witnesses from another district.

No. IX dated 25th March, enjoining Magistrates not to grant remand of accused on the application of the Police, except in cases of real necessity.

No. XXI dated 24th October, prohibiting the issue of summonses and warrants on a mere complaint, and before examination of complainant.

No. XXIV dated 11th November, relative to the mode of summoning and selecting assessors to assist in trials before Courts of Session.

No. XXVIII dated 7th December, explaining the law relating to the commitment, by Justices of the Peace, of European British subjects for trial before the Chief Court, in respect to the status of the accused.

125. *General results.*—Upon the whole it appears, from the reports of the year, that although judicial business enormously increased, it was promptly disposed of—in Sessions Courts far more promptly than in 1867—while the *quality* is steadily improving; this is doubtless the result of the excellent supervision maintained by the Judges of the Chief Court, who, by the care and despatch with which they dispose of their own heavy files, afford a good example to subordinate Courts.

126. Administration of Civil Justice.—The statistics of Civil Justice will be found in Appendices II. B.—6 to 10.

127. *Original Suits.*—Notwithstanding that enhanced rates of stamp duty on plaints were levied throughout the year, the aggregate number of civil suits instituted amounted to 159,550,* or 14,922, in excess of the number instituted in 1867, when the enhanced rates were levied for six months only. The increase occurred in 22 out of 32 districts, and is most marked in suits for recovery of money due on contract, which rose from 90,697, in 1867, to 105,506, in 1868. The increase is partly attributed to the operation of the new law of limitation, (Act XIV of 1859,) which came into effect in the Punjab on 1st January 1869, under which the period of limitation in respect to suits for book debts, running accounts and unregistered bonds is reduced; and partly to the fact that 1868 was an unusually healthy year following upon a very sickly one, when, as is usual, litigation was considerably checked. But allowing for these exceptional causes of increase, it may nevertheless be reasonably inferred from the statistics of 1868, that the enhanced stamp duties had *not* the effect of unduly repressing resort to Courts of Justice, in matters connected with the ordinary transactions of life. The only classes of suits which appear to have been affected in a marked degree by the increased cost of legal proceedings, are suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce, and suits for custody of wives, which decreased from 4,460 to 3,560—a class of suits in which resort to law is frequently vexatious; suits for establishing the right of pre-emption—which are also frequently of a vexatious character; suits connected with mortgages; and suits for recovery of personal property. Suits for land show, in the aggregate, a slight decrease, but in 17 districts out of 32, an increase took place.

128. The bulk of cases instituted was, as usual, of small monetary value; in only 1,360 cases did the amount in dispute exceed 500 Rs.—

* *Note.*—In this number, suits for land instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers are not included. It is to be regretted that no returns of the number of suits so instituted has been received.

while 15,239 were for 5 Rs. and under; 68,318 were for sums exceeding 5 Rs. and not exceeding 20 Rs.; and 54,918 were for sums exceeding 20 Rupees and not exceeding 100 Rs.; the average value being 55 Rs.

129. Of the suits on the file of the different Courts, aggregating (with suits pending from the last year) 164,635, 151,827 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 17 days only. This is satisfactory in a judicial point of view—but there is reason to believe that pressure of judicial work is beginning seriously to interfere with the important executive functions of the officers employed. Since 1862, when the existing administrative establishments of the Province were fixed, the annual number of judicial cases has increased from 99,852 civil suits and 34,600 criminal cases, to 151,827 civil suits and 52,760 criminal cases; while at the same time procedure has been elaborated by the extension of Act VIII of 1859 to the Province; and executive business has enormously increased owing to greater attention being paid to sanitary and municipal arrangements, forests, registration, and collection of statistics of various kinds. It stands to reason, therefore that an establishment which barely sufficed to discharge combined judicial and executive functions in 1862, should be utterly inadequate to discharge the same functions in 1868. It is accordingly imperatively necessary to afford relief—and how it is proposed to do so, without burdening the finances, will be hereafter explained.

130. Of the cases decided—

37,468 were decided by 32 Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, European and Native, (118 in number) at the head quarters of districts;

77,378 were decided in 126 Tahsíl Courts by Tahsíldars and Naib Tahsíldars (Sub-Collectors of Revenue and their Assistants);

33,144 in 8 District and 8 Cantonment Small Cause Courts; and

3,818 by Honorary Agency.

The inference to be drawn from the above statistics is, that a large number of petty suits, suitable for Tahsíl Courts, was disposed of at the Head Quarters of Districts by highly paid officers. It is accordingly proposed gradually to reduce the number of officers at head quarters, and utilize the amount saved in considerably strengthening the judicial agency at Tahsíls, and the appellate agency at head quarters. The measure besides having the effect of relieving District Officers and their Assistants of a large amount of unimportant judicial work, will bring justice nearer to the homes of the peasantry in the interior, and give room for the extended employment of native agency in the administration of justice.

131. The following table shows the manner in which cases were disposed of in 1868, as compared with three previous years :—

YEARS.	By decision on the merits.					Ex-parte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	Non-suited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Transferred.	TOTAL.
	In favor of Plaintiff.			In favor of Defendant.	Total.								
	In whole.	In part.	Total.										
1868.													
Number of suits	19,961	14,233	34,194	16,030	50,224	8,136	37,069	6,160	...	20,803	29,304	131	1,51,827
Percentage, ...	13·2	9·3	22·5	10·5	33·0	5·3	24·4	4·0	...	13·6	19·3	0·08	99·6
1867.													
Number of Suits, ...	20,126	15,307	35,433	17,425	52,858	6,597	32,529	7,225	997	19,034	26,217	220	1,45,677
Percentage, ...	13·8	10·5	24·3	11·9	36·2	4·5	22·3	4·9	0·6	13·0	18·0	0·5	100
1866.													
Percentage, ...	14·3	10·9	25·2	13·1	38·3	2·7	22·7	6·7	1·2	9·7	18·6	0·1	100
1865.													
Percentage, ...	13·8	10·9	24·7	12·7	37·4	2·2	25·0	7·4	1·3	8·0	18·3	0·4	100

It will be perceived that, compared with 1866, there has been a large increase in the number of cases dismissed on default, and decided *ex parte*; while resort to arbitration has *decreased*. These results are mainly owing to the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, (the *Code of Civil Procedure*,) which was introduced at the end of 1866, in supersession of the somewhat lax procedure of the Punjab Code. Under the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, parties who do not appear on the date appointed for the hearing of a case are made to suffer for their neglect; whereas in the days of the Punjab Civil Code, decisions on default or *ex parte* were discouraged; and accordingly cases were adjourned indefinitely until the parties could be brought together. There can be no doubt that the procedure of the Code now in force is the more correct and business-like, but it may be a question whether the Courts are not, in some cases, too rigid in applying it: and accordingly enquiries have been instituted on the subject. In like manner resort to arbitration has decreased because, under the old procedure, arbitrators were frequently appointed by order of Court, and the decisions of arbitrators were open to revision; under the present law, arbitrators can only be appointed by consent of parties, and their decisions are not open to revision except on ground of corruption, or having decided on issues not referred.

132. Small Cause Courts continue to give satisfaction, and, during the year under report, the income from stamps and process fees in the 8 District Small Cause Courts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 30,645. In these Courts the number of suits instituted increased from 22,683 in 1867, to 27,162 in 1868, of which 25,567 were decided within the year, at an average duration of 9 days.

133. *Appeals.*—Appeals from the decisions of Tahsîl Courts, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners not exercising full powers, lie to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Appeals from the decisions of District Officers and Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising full powers, passed in original suits, lie to the Commissioners of Divisions, and also in cases where a Deputy Commissioner has reversed the order of a subordinate Court in a matter of fact. Appeals lie to the Chief Court from decisions of Commissioners exercising original jurisdiction, or passed in appeal, when the order of the Lower Court is reversed in a matter of fact, and in all cases on questions of law or usage having the force of law.

134. The following statement shows the number of appeals instituted in the several Appellate Courts for the last 3 years :—

Appellate Courts.	Number of appeals in 1866.	Number of appeals in 1867.	Number of appeals in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Percentage of Decrease in 1868.
Deputy Commissioners,	9,024	7,548	6,417	1,131	15 per cent.
Commissioners, ...	7,041	5,832	4,777	1,055	18 per cent.
Chief Court, ...	1,554	1,201	1,146	55	4·5 per cent
TOTAL, ...	17,619	14,581	12,340	2,241	15 per cent.

From the above it will be seen that the number of appeals has considerably decreased; this is to be attributed partly to the enhanced rates of stamp duty and process fees, and partly to the operation of the Punjab Appeals Act (No. VII of 1868) which restricted the licence of appeal by ruling that where two Courts concurred in a matter of fact, no second appeal should be allowed.

135. The following statement will show the manner in which the appeals were disposed of by the several Courts :—

Appellate Court.		Number of cases appealable to Appellate Court.	Cases appealed. Number.	Cases appealed. Percentage to appealable cases.	Number of cases for disposal by Appellate Courts, including cases remaining from 1867.	Appeals disposed of. Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial. Number.	Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial. Percentage to appellate cases.	In favor of Appellant. Number.	In favor of Appellant. Percentage to appellate cases.	In favor of Respondent. Number.	In favor of Respondent. Percentage to appellate cases.	Remanded for further enquiry. Number.	Remanded for further enquiry. Percentage to appellate cases.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1868.	Average duration.
Dy. Commrs.,	1867	90,571	7,548	8·3	8,117	636	8	1,255	16	4,566	59	1,290	17	7,747	369	21 days.
	1868	88,393	6,417	7·2	6,786	470	7·4	1,128	17·8	3,469	54·9	1,244	19·7	6,311	475	27 „
Commrs., ...	1867	32,965	5,832	17·7	7,190	648	11	839	14	3,481	59	912	15	5,880	1,310	72 „
	1868	36,317	4,777	13·1	6,060	312	5·8	897	16·8	3,402	63·9	706	13·4	5,317	743	70 „
Chief Court,	1867	5,880	1,201	20·4	1,478	493	38	182	14	515	39	121	9	1,314	167	53 „
	1868	5,317	1,146	21·5	1,310	411	38·5	179	16·7	411	38·5	65	6·1	1,066	244	40 „
Total, ...	1867	129,416	14,581	11·2	16,785	1,777	11·8	2,276	15·2	8,562	57·3	2,323	15·5	14,941	1,846	
	1868	130,027	12,340	9·4	14,156	1,193	9·4	2,204	17·3	7,282	57·3	2,015	15·9	12,694	1,462	

136. *Execution of decrees.*—During the year there were 73,208 applications for execution of decree, aggregating in value Rs. 50,90,291; of this amount, Rs. 17,47,129 were realized, as follows:—

Rs. 6,95,417, or 39·8 *per cent.* were paid voluntarily into Court;
Rs. 8,11,802, or 46·4 *per cent.* were paid after attachment, but before sale of property;
Rs. 2,39,910, or 13·7 *per cent.* by actual sale of property.

Hereditary or joint acquired property in land was sold in 25 cases; and in 43 cases, arrangements were made, under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII of 1859, for alienating for a time immoveable property; in 800 cases, real property other than ancestral or joint acquired, was sold; 847 persons were imprisoned.

137. *Miscellaneous cases.*—In addition to the suits, appeals, and applications above set forth, the Court disposed of 846 petitions for review of judgment, 746 applications to sue *in formá pauperis,* and 122 applications for letters of administration or probate..

138. *Costs.*—The following statement shows the average cost of suits, and the percentage of costs to value:—

VALUE.	Number of original suits disposed of.	Aggregate value of suits.	Aggregate cost of suits.	Average value of each suit.	Average cost of each suit.	Percentage of costs to value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Not exceeding Rs. 5	15,239	50,335	20,891	3·30	1·37	41·50
" 20	68,318	8,10,100	1,39,400	11·85	2·04	17·20
" 100	54,918	25,47,170	3,68,861	46·38	6·71	14·48
" 500	11,849	23,28,310	3,08,609	196·49	26·04	13·28
" 5,000	1,286	16,58,543	1,57,147	1,289·69	122·19	9·47
" 1,00,000	71	5,79,944	30,280	8,168·22	426·47	5·22
Above 1,00,000	3	4,55,410	4,644	1,51,803·33	1,548·00	1·01
TOTAL, ...	1,51,684	84,29,812	10,29,832	55·57	6·78	12·21

It is remarkable that the classes of suits in which the percentage of cos to value is highest, *viz.*, petty suits of Rs. 100, and under, have show the most marked tendency to increase enormously—a proof that the enhance rates of stamp duty on plaints are not such as unduly to repress free reso to Courts of Justice.

139. *Cost of Civil Justice in the Punjab.*—The cost of *Civil* and *Crimi nal* Justice in the Punjab is given in the budget estimates of 1868-9 a follows :—

Chief Court, ...	Rs.	1,73,210
District Civil and Criminal Courts, ..	„	11,57,668
Small Cause Courts, ...	„	1,00,922

Deducting from the first two items *one-third*, as representing the cost o Criminal work disposed of in those Courts, the result will be as follows :—

Chief Court, ...	Rs.	1,15,473
District Civil Courts, ...	„	7,71,779
Small Cause Courts, ...	„	1,00,922
Total Rs., ..		9,88,174

On the other hand, the receipts under the head *Civil Justice* may b estimated as follows :—

Stamp duty on plaints, ...	Rs.	9,50,000
Surplus process fees, ...	„	1,60,000
Total Rs., ..		11,10,000
Giving a surplus of about	Rs.	1,30,000

It is to be observed however, that no portions of the salaries of Com missioners of Divisions is charged to Civil Justice, although these officer discharge the duties of Civil and Sessions Judges in addition to their administrative and revenue functions; but allowing for this, it may be fairly asserted that the *proceeds of fees and stamp duty levied in the Civil Courts of the Punjab very nearly if not quite cover the cost of their establishment* ; so that, in accordance with the principles set forth by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in his recent speech in the Legislative Council, the Punjab would appear equitably entitled to considerable assistance from the general revenues in defraying the cost of the administration of Civil Justice ; and this assistance can best be rendered at present by providing in- creased judicial agency for the disposal of the daily increasing judicial business of the province.

140. *Circular Orders of the Chief Court.*—The following Circulars on matters relating to Civil Justice were issued by the Chief Court during the year 1868 :—

No. I dated 10th January, prescribing rules for furnishing copies of decrees, judgments, or other documents for the purpose of record or appeal.

No. II dated 21st January, regarding the provision of clothing to judgment-debtors committed to prison in execution of decrees.

No. III dated 30th January, prescribing procedure to be followed in the sale of land paying revenue to Government in satisfaction of decrees of Civil Courts.

No. VII dated 3rd March, intimating that a knowledge of English is not an indispensable condition for admission as a Pleader of the Chief Court, and that Pleaders who are only acquainted with Urdu are entitled to plead and address the Chief Court in that language.

No. VIII dated 26th March, prescribing additional rules for the admission of proper persons to act as Pleaders of the Chief Court.

No. XIII dated 27th May, ruling that where an officer omits to draw up a decretal order at the time of pronouncing judgment, and leaves the district before execution is sued out, the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree has power to draw it up in the prescribed form—and also to correct the decree if it has been manifestly drawn up contrary to the directions in the judgment.

No. XX dated 20th October, prescribing revised rules for the appointment and examination of Clerks of Small Cause Courts.

No. XXIII dated 3rd November, instructions for the periodical destruction of records of cases disposed of in Small Cause Courts.

No. XXVII dated 3rd December, relating to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in cases instituted under the Punjab Tenancy Act.

141. *Registration.*—The prescribed statistical return will be found in Appendix II. B—12.

The Registration Act (XX of 1866) was introduced into the Punjab on the 1st January 1868, and the total number of deeds registered during the year was 1,28,488, against 75,107 in 1867; of the above, the optional registration amounted to 86,146. The number of Registry Offices has increased from 170 to 215; the total amount realized in fees was Rs. 1,51,195, exclusive of copying fees; the expenditure being Rs. 1,30,273—leaving a surplus of Rs. 20,922. The expenditure was swelled by an extraordinary charge of Rs. 29,158, in providing Registry Offices with Chubb's fire-proof safes and locks, seals, strong boxes, &c., most of which items will not recur.

C.—Prisons.

142. The prescribed Statements will be found in detail in Appendices II. C—1 to 7. The subjoined abstract gives the principal statistics of administration for the past six years:—

Year.	Number of Jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Conduct and Discipline. Percentage of re-convicted prisoners to total number on 31st December.	Conduct and Discipline. Percentage of punishments for breach of Jail rules to total number of prisoners during the year.	Number of escapes.	Health. Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Health. Mortality for the year, calculated on total prison population.	Health. Mortality for the year, calculated on daily average number of prisoners.	Cost per prisoner per annum. R. A. P.	Earning per prisoner per annum. R. A. P.
1863	26	28,771	9,834	10·4	6·3	17	4·34	2·29	6·71	37 11 6	14 2 9
1864	26	30,213	9,502	10·6	6·4	8	4·76	2·7	8·67	48 9 6	15 10 0
1865	26	31,424	10,308	11·6	8·9	10	2·89	1·39	3·56	51 13 10	16 10 0
1866	26	31,578	10,292	13·3	8·7	4	2·51	0·74	1·78	50 6 2	17 5 0
1867	26	32,696	9,989	14·1	8·2	15	2·86	0·77	2·53	54 8 3	17 4 1
1868	27	38,656	10,883	13·78	9·4	14	2·28	0·36	1·29	61 10 2	19 1 8

143. ACCOMMODATION. During the year under report a new jail at Dera Gházi Khan, though not quite completed, was sufficiently so for occupation, and was brought on the list of jails, making the total number 27, in addition to two temporary jails, one on the banks of the Gaggar near Ambála, and the other on the banks of the Sohán near Ráwalpindi. Of the above 27 prisons, *two, viz.*, the *Lahore Central Jail*, and the *Lahore Female Penitentiary*, are primarily *Provincial* jails for receiving long-termed prisoners from all parts of the Province, but they are used also as District jails for short-termed prisoners convicted in the Lahore District; *three* jails, *viz.*, those of *Ambála*, *Ráwalpindi*, and *Multán*, are *Divisional* jails for receipt of long-termed prisoners convicted in the districts forming the Divisions of Ambála, Ráwalpindi and Multán, provided such prisoners' sentence does

not exceed 10 years' imprisonment; they are also used as District jails for the districts in which they are situated, and for relieving District jails which may be crowded; the rest are *District* jails.

144. The jails of *Lahore, Multán* and *Ráwalpindi,* are large jails built on the radiating principle; *nineteen* are smaller jails *not* on the radiating principle, but originally constructed for prisons; *five* are *sarais* or old buildings not originally intended for prisons.

145. In addition to the above, there are in the districts of Gurgaon, Karnaul, Simla, and Hazára, large *lock-ups,* in which prisoners whose term of sentence does not exceed 3 months are confined.

146. During the year under report, there was a large increase in the jail population, as will be shown hereafter, and consequently several of the jails were more or less over-crowded. In the following jails, the cubic sleeping space allowed each prisoner in barracks fell short of the recently prescribed amount, (648 feet), *viz*:—

	Cubic feet.
Ráwalpindi, ...	498
Gujeranwála, ...	523
Amritsar, ...	598
Jullundhur, ...	527
Gujerát, ...	*331
Shahpore, ...	481
Jhung, ...	471
Montgomery, ...	†382
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	472
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	†281

In all the above jails, except Ráwalpindi, the prisoners were very healthy.

147. New jails are in progress of construction at *Dera Gházi Khan, Montgomery* and *Amritsar,* which, when complete, will at once relieve the pressure in those districts. The pressure at Gujerát will be relieved by the erection of a new jail at *Tallagang*; and it is now proposed, in lieu of enlarging the Jullundhur Jail, to build a new one in a more favorable locality. A jail for 40 European prisoners is to be erected at Jullundhur, and the plans and estimates are before the Supreme Government, and as soon as they are approved the work will be commenced.‡ Further relief will

* This is a *sarai* occupied temporarily, pending the erection of a new jail at Tallagang.

† These are buildings temporarily occupied at night by prisoners employed during the day in constructing the new jails at those places.

‡ This work has been recently suspended by order of the Supreme Government.

be afforded by employing prisoners, (under suitable regulations and strict supervision,) on some of the important public works now in progress or about to be commenced, *viz.*, in connexion with the new canal works at *Rúpar* in the Ambala District, the earthwork of the *Northern State Railway*, and elsewhere.

148. JAIL POPULATION.—There was a large increase in the daily average number of prisoners in jail in 1868, as compared with the daily average of the preceding year, the numbers being respectively 10,883 and 9,989; while the total prison population increased from 31,215 in 1867, to 36,399 in 1868. The principal cause of this large increase was the prevailing scarcity and high price of food, which invariably produce a marked increase in crime.

149. Of the total number of prisoners—

8,303 were released or acquitted on appeal,
121 ditto on account of good conduct,
1,539 ditto on payment of fine,
42 ditto on account of sickness,
14,066 ditto on expiry of sentence,
93 were transported,
49 were transferred to Lunatic Asylums,
140 died,
4 escaped,
58 were executed;

leaving 11,984 in jail at the close of the year.

150. HEALTH.—The mortality in the Jails of the Punjab during 1868 was the smallest ever known, amounting to only 1·29 *per cent.* calculated on the daily average number of prisoners; a ratio of mortality considerably lower than the average mortality of the population of England, and 0·[illegible] *per cent.* less than the recorded mortality of the free population of the Punjab during the same year. In 2 jails no deaths occurred; in 14 jails the mortality was below 1 *per cent*; in only 4 out of the entire number of jails did the mortality exceed 2 *per cent.*, *viz*:—

MORTALITY PER CENT.

Lahore Female Penitentiary, ...	4·04
Ráwalpindi, ...	3·20
Dharmsála, ...	2·64
Dehli, ...	2·46

151. No special cause can be assigned for the mortality in the Female Penitentiary; the jail is described as scrupulously clean and well ordered—in fact it is superintended by the same officer who superintends the Central Jail, where the mortality was only 1·46 *per cent.*—but the

building is old, and has been reported by a committee to be unsuitable, and as it has proved unhealthy for several successive years, it has been decided to erect a new one in another locality.

152. The *Ráwalpindi* Jail is generally one of the healthiest of the Province; and up to the end of August, the death rate was only 0·82 *per cent*; but in September, sickness began to prevail amongst the prisoners in the temporary jail at the Sohán bridge works, and in 4 months, up to the end of December 1868, 30 deaths occurred. Up to this period, the sickness resembled the ordinary intermittent fever, and was treated accordingly. The Sohán prisoners were removed from their huts by the bridge works to another locality, and every attention was paid to sanitary arrangements, and some of the patients were sent for treatment to the main jail; in the beginning of January, a case of *continued* fever occurred in the main jail, in the person of a prisoner who had never been employed on the Sohán works; from this date, the fever assumed the continued form, and prevailed until the end of April of the present year. There is as yet some doubt as to the *origin* of the fever; the Inspector General of Prisons inclines to the belief that it was in its origin of a contagious character, contracted by the prisoners at the Sohán, and imported into the main jail; the officer who had charge at the time of the outbreak holds the opinion that it was generated in the main jail. A full enquiry has been instituted, the result of which will be specially reported.

153. It is remarkable that the *Pesháwar* jail, which in past years has been notorious for unhealthiness, this year had a mortality of only 0·97 *per cent*.

154. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.—There were no émeutes; but in one jail, some of the prisoners (Pathans) are said to have assumed a sullen attitude. A committee has been appointed to enquire whether this was owing to the exaction of an excessive amount of labor, or simply the result of a reasonable enforcement of jail discipline. The number of breaches of jail rules punished was greater than last year, but flogging was less frequently resorted to. This increase in the number of punishments is attributable to increased attention being paid, under instructions from His Honor, to the enforcement of strict discipline, and in particular to a stricter enforcement of the rule by which prisoners, on entering jail, are to be subjected for a minimum period of 18 months to the *hardest forms of labor*, and not allowed to be transferred to lighter kinds of labor until they have earned the indulgence by good conduct.

155. The effect of this measure has been nearly to double the number of prisoners employed on the hardest forms of labor, as will be seen from the following statement :—

YEAR.	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	Number of prisoners employed daily on the hardest forms of labor, as defined in para. 720 of the Jail Manual.	Percentage.
1867,	9,298	2,232	24·0
1868,	9,955	4,601	46·2

The result of the measure in rendering prisons more deterrent ca hardly be judged of as yet; but it is satisfactory to note that, for th first time for some years, there was a diminution in the percentag of reconvicted prisoners in jail at the end of the year, from 14·1 to 13·78 and this notwithstanding the fact that, owing to high prices, there wa much greater temptation to commit crime.

156. It may be here remarked that the percentage of re-convictio above shown is less than half the percentage shown in similar returns f English Jails. Assuming the Punjab returns to be reliable, the circumstanc tends to establish the important fact that our jail discipline, though adm tedly less severe than that in force in England, is nevertheless more deterre There is no special reason for doubting the reliability of the Punjab return but still the Lieutenant Governor has thought it desirable to take measur for strictly testing their accuracy, the result of which will be record in next year's report.

157. Another important measure connected with prison discipline wa during the year, introduced on a more extended scale, *viz.*, the system of estim ing the good conduct of prisoners by marks; this system has been in force f some years in the *Lahore Central Jail*; it was in 1867 extended to the jails *Ambála, Ráwalpindi*, and *Multán*; and during the year under report, it was e tended to all jails in which a medical officer is in charge. The system works w in the Central Jail, where there is a European Superintendent in sole charge, a ed by a staff of trustworthy assistants; but it cannot be worked so satisfactor as could be wished in the other jails to which it has been extended, f want of reliable subordinate agency; the officer in charge has not the ti to award the marks daily in every case, and has consequently to entr the duty in a great measure to ill-paid subordinates; as long as this is th case, no *great* reliance can be placed on the number of marks gained by prisoner as a test of exemplary conduct.

158. *Ticket of leave system.*—A system of granting tickets of leave to well conducted prisoners, was introduced experimentally into the *Lahore Central Jail* and *Female Penitentiary* in March 1867, in connexion with the mark system; prisoners who had worked out three-fourths of their sentences, and had not less than a year of their sentence to expire, were declared eligible for the indulgence of ticket of leave, provided their conduct was exemplary, and they had obtained 700 good marks. On first obtaining a ticket of leave, the prisoner is, under the rules, removed from the general wards, allowed to work in his own clothes, to be credited with 25 *per cent.* of his earnings, and is permitted to see and correspond with his friends once a week. Should the prisoner conduct himself satisfactorily in this stage for one-third of the unexpired portion of his sentence, he is promoted to the *second stage*, in which he is allowed to be absent from the jail for certain hours in the day, is credited with the whole of his earnings, and is allowed to see and correspond with his friends without restriction. Should he pass through this stage satisfactorily, he is *released* from prison for the remaining term of his sentence, on condition that he reports himself once a month to the District Superintendent of Police of his district, and behaves well.

159. Up to March 1869, nine men and six women had received tickets; of these, 7 were in the second stage, one had been reduced for misconduct in the second stage, and 7 had been released. The conduct of those released was reported by the Police to be good, and the Superintendent of the Central Jail reports that "in his opinion the experiment has worked admirably." Under these circumstances, His Honor has sanctioned the extension of the experiment to three other jails.

160. *Remissions of sentence for good conduct.*—During the year, the subject of granting remissions of sentence of prisoners for good conduct, was fully enquired into by a Committee, consisting of a Civil and Sessions Judge, the Inspector General of Police, and the Inspector General of Prisons. The Committee submitted a valuable report, which has been forwarded with His Honor's remarks and recommendations to the Supreme Government.

161. JUVENILE PRISONERS.—The returns show that there were at the close of the year 16 prisoners under 12, and 99 under 16 years of age—a slight increase as compared with last year. Of these, 36 whose sentences are of a sufficiently long period are confined in the Gurdaspore jail, where special attention is paid to their discipline and instruction; they are taught various trades, and made to attend school 3 hours a day, where some are making good progress. The remaining juvenile prisoners in the different jails of the Province are kept separate from other prisoners, and also taught trades and reading.

162. FEMALE PRISONERS.—The daily average number of female prisoners was 348; of these, 155 (chiefly long-termed prisoners) were confined in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, which is superintended by a Eurasian

matron of great respectability, with a staff of female warders; the remaining prisoners are confined in separate wards in the District jails—these wards have all been placed in charge of native matrons.

163. EDUCATION.—Out of 11,414 prisoners in jail at the close of the year, only 538 prisoners could read and write, 2,981 could read, and 7,895 could neither read nor write; 5,652 prisoners were under instruction, and of those who could read, or read and write, 1,590 had been taught to do so in jail. The Supreme Government has declined to sanction in their entirety the proposals of this Government for supplying jails with adequately paid teachers, but has sanctioned their appointment in a few jails.

184. ESCAPES.—There were only 14 escapes during the year, and in 10 cases the prisoners were re-captured. Many of these escapes were from working parties or from jail gardens.

MANUFACTURES.—The following statement exhibits the *earnings* of prisoners, whether in *cash*, or *pro formá* :—

(1). Net cash profits of manufactures sold (exclusive of debts due, and value of raw and manufactured material in store)	Rs.	72,414	6	3
(2). Value of labor on articles manufactured for prison use, ...	„	33,702	6	7
(3). Value of labor employed on public buildings, ...	„	60,020	13	8
(4). Value of labor employed on jail duties,	„	41,731	6	9
Total, ..	Rs.	2,07,869	1	3

This amount is Rs. 28,766 in excess of the aggregate amount last yea[r] and represents an average earning of Rs. 20-14-0 by each prison[er] sentenced to labor, or Rs. 2-6-0 per prisoner in excess of the earnin[gs] of last year.

166. EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on jails in the Punj[ab] amounted to Rs. 6,70,859-3-9, being Rs. 1,26,263 in excess of the co[st] in 1867. The additional cost was owing chiefly to the high price of foo[d] and the increased number of prisoners, and also to the increased expenditu[re] on additions, alterations, and repairs to jail buildings. There was a sma[ll] saving effected in the cost of guarding the prisoners, by the substitution i[n] eight jails of *watchmen* for regularly enrolled constables for the per[-]formance of sentry duty outside the walls.

The following is an abstract of the charges :—

	Total cost.			Cost per prisoner.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations, ...	3,18,146	14	1	29	3	8
Fixed establishment, ...	1,54,629	7	7	14	3	4
Contingent do., ...	57,024	0	10	5	3	10
Hospital charges, ...	15,010	6	7	1	6	1
Clothing and bedding, ...	51,973	13	8	4	12	5
Contingencies, ...	25,022	4	8	2	4	9
Additions, alterations and repairs, ...	49,052	4	4	4	8	1

The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 61-10-2. The average net cost, after deducting prisoners' earnings, was Rs. 39-15-2.

167. SUPERINTENDENCE.—During the year, the following prisons were, with the approval of the Supreme Government, and in accordance with the views of the Calcutta Jail Committee, placed in the executive charge of Medical Officers :—

Jhelum,
Sháhpore,
Dera Ismail Khan,
Jullundhur,
Gujerát,
Jhung,
Dharmsála ;

making the total number of prisons so superintended thirteen. The system works well, provided the Civil Surgeons have sufficient leisure and special aptitude for the duty ; but in the case of the larger jails situated at important stations, the Civil Surgeon has not sufficient leisure for the proper performance of his duties as District Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Jail. In such cases, the superintendence of the jail should, in His Honor's opinion, be vested in a special officer, able to devote his whole time to the duty.

168. LAHORE THUGGEE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—The number of inmates in this institution at the commencement of the year was 112,

consisting of 36 approvers and their families—during the year there were 7 births and 5 deaths, the latter chiefly among those who had reached an advanced age—leaving 114 inmates at the close of the year.

The following statement will show that the institution is financially prosperous :—

Expenditure.	*Rs.*
Pay of approvers, ...	1,741
" of guards, ...	1,236
" of fixed establishment, ...	2,492
Cost of raw materials, ...	22,220
Clothing, repairs, and miscellaneous, ...	569
Total expenditure, ...	28,258
Total receipts from sale of tents, ...	28,422
Difference, ...	164

Thus each approver cost during the year Rs. 172-15-2 for maintenance, guarding, and miscellaneous charges, including repairs; while his earnings amounted to Rs. 176-9-9.

The new buildings referred to in last report were occupied during the year. The children all attend school and are making fair progress, and employment is being found for the young men of suitable age in the Railway workshops and as gardeners.

D.—Police.

169. Statistical returns, in the same form as were given last year, which differ somewhat from those framed by the Calcutta Committee, will be found in Appendices II. D—1, 3 and 4.

170. STRENGTH AND COST OF POLICE.—The Police force of the province is divided into two bodies—*viz.*, the Trans-Indus Police, including the six districts comprised in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the province. The Trans-Indus Police is constituted on the old system, and is under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts, subject to the inspection, but not the control, of the Inspector General of Police. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V of 1861; the whole force is under the direction of an Inspector General (who is *ex officio* also Under-Secretary to the Government,) assisted by four Deputy Inspectors General; the force in each District is under the control of a European officer, (aided by a European Assistant) whose whole time is devoted to Police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner.

171. During the year, the Police force of the Province, including Imperial Police, Municipal Police, Cantonment Police, Ferry Police, Jail Guards, &c., amounted to a daily average of about 20,493 men, and 618 Officers, of whom 74 were European and 544 native. There was thus one Policeman to 854 persons, and to a little less than 5 square miles. The total cost was Rs. 30,05,508, of which Rs. 25,34,324 were defrayed from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 4,56,030 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 15,154 from other sources. The cost per head of population was thus 2 annas and 8 pie, or about 3¾*d.* for the year. When it is considered that in England there is one Policeman to 889 persons, and in Ireland one to 420 persons; that in England the annual cost of the Police falls at the rate of upwards of 2*s.* per head of population, and in Ireland at a still higher figure; and further that the Police in the Punjab are employed on duties, the cost of which is not in England charged to Police estimates, such as escorting treasure (a very heavy duty in the Punjab, where the presence of a large army necessitates frequent cash remittances,) guarding jails, and furnishing personal guards to officers on tour, while in the Pesháwar Division, the Police perform duties similar to those performed by the *Militia* of the South Western frontier—it must be admitted that the strength and cost of the Police in the Punjab are anything but extravagant.

172. STATE OF CRIME.—In the Punjab, as in other provinces where scarcity prevailed, there was during 1868 a large increase of crime. The number of offences of every kind reported was 70,880, being an increase of 7,997 upon the number shown in the returns of 1867. As might have been

expected, the bulk of the increase occurred in offences *against property*, as will be seen from the subjoined classified table :—

	1867.	1868.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public justice, order and tranquillity, ..	11,988	10,667
Class II.—Offences against the person,	17,366	17,807
Class III.—Offences against property,	26,779	33,168
Class IV.—Offences against local and special laws, &c., (all bailable), ..	6,740	8,438

173. Among offences against property, the increase is most marked in cases of theft and house-breaking, which rose from 21,130 cases in 1867, to 26,279 cases in 1868. When it is considered that in the Punjab the price of wheat rose from 20½ seers to 12 seers the rupee, and that not only were the poorer classes of the province severely pressed, but the southern districts over-run by starving emigrants from Rájputána, where the scarcity was worse than in the Punjab, it is not matter for surprise that this class of crime should largely increase ; but still the number of these cases was not so great as in the scarcity of 1861, as will be seen from the subjoined table, which shows in a remarkable manner how the increase or decrease of thefts and burglaries varies with the rise or fall in the price of wheat.

YEAR.	Number of cases of theft and house-breaking.	Average price of wheat per rupee for the year.
1860	21,533	17 Seers.
1861	27,798	14 ,,
1862	19,211	25 ,,
1863	16,146	33 ,,
1864	19,292	27 ,,
1865	21,215	20 ,,
1866	20,329	21 ,,
1867	21,130	20½ ,,
1868	26,279	16¼ ,,

It is further worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the exceptional circumstances of the year, the proportion of these crimes to population in the Punjab was little more than *one-third* of the proportion obtaining in England and Wales, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Population.	No. of thefts and burglaries.	Ratio to population.
England and Wales (1867,)	21,500,000	90,767	1 to 238 persons.
Punjab (1868,) ..	17,500,000	26,279	1 to 661 „

174. The following classes of crimes against property also show a marked increase, owing doubtless to the same cause :—

		1867.	1868.
Robbery,	..	212	306
Dacoity,	..	14	37

The increase in robbery cases is chiefly observable in the districts of Ferozpore, Sirsa, Hissár and Gurgaon, which border on Native States, and were over-run with starving fugitives from Rájputána; of the dacoity cases, 25 were of the nature of petty plundering raids by men of independent tribes on the Western frontier, and 12 occurred in the semi-independent territory of the Nawab of Tánk; and not a single case presented the characteristic of dacoity properly so called, *viz.*, torch-light gang robberies by professional thieves, which appear to have been effectually put down by the exertions of the Police in 1866.

175. Under the head of offences against the person, there was a decrease in the number of cases of assault, use of criminal force, causing hurt, rape, and unnatural crime; but cases of murder, it is to be regretted, increased from 287 to 332.

176. Of these murders, 163 were committed in the six frontier districts of the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions, and as many as 80 were committed in the Pesháwar district. The peculiar circumstances which render frontier districts specially rife in crimes of assassination have been often detailed in former reports; an armed population within and without the border, full of fierce enmities and factions; a code of honor which regards murder in revenge for injury a righteous act; a border close at hand for flight; a people more inclined to sympathize with the criminal than to assist the officers of justice; in tracts so circumstanced, it is hardly to be wondered at that crimes of violence should flourish, and the Police should fail; and when it is considered that the Police force, instead of being especially strong, has been, within the last few years, considerably reduced on financial considerations, while at the same time the requirements of procedure have been more and more rigidly enforced; it is hardly to be wondered at that crime should tend to increase rather than to diminish.

177. Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant Governor felt it his duty to submit, in the early part of the year, a detailed scheme for improving the Police arrangements of the Peshāwar District, which stands conspicuous for crimes of violence, even among frontier districts.

His Honor proposed, (1) to organize a system of patrolling the border by a military cordon, supplemented by a *militia* force, recruited from the influential tribes of the border, who would thus be enlisted on the side of order; and (2) to entirely re-organize and place on an improved footing the district, city and cantonment Police; and he ventured to point out that while it was desirable, on grounds of humanity and policy, that a British district frequented, as is the District of Peshāwar, by members of frontier tribes from all parts, and by men from Affghānistān, Persia, Bokhāra, Swāt, Bajaur and elsewhere, should, in respect to security of life and property and the maintenance of order, present a vivid contrast to the tracts beyond the border; the measure was also desirable on financial grounds, because increased security of life and property would lead to increase of cultivation, for which there is great scope, the revenue from which would soon more than repay the extra expenditure incurred.

The proposals are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

178. Another feature in the murder cases of the year deserving special notice, is the increase in the number of murders by poison—pointing to the desirability of placing restrictions upon the sale and possession of poisonous substances—a measure which is believed to be under the consideration of the legislature.

179. The *decrease* in offences coming under Class I, occurs chiefly in the following heads :—

	1867.	1868.
Offences relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures, ...	138	133
Against public justice, ...	3,166	2,455
Against public tranquillity (*i. e.* affrays and riots,)	1,312	1,194
Public nuisances, ...	6,240	5,634

180. Offences under Class IV are chiefly of a petty character, and their increase is rather a sign of increased activity in the enforcement of the law, than of actual increase of the number of offences; the increase occurs chiefly in prosecutions under Chapter XX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, cattle trespass, breach of Jail Rules, Post Office Act, Salt and Customs, and Stamp Acts, &c.

181. Police Administration.—Out of 70,880 offences of every kind admitted to have occurred, 48,627 were brought to trial, and in 36,125 cases convictions were obtained; and out of 122,056 persons arrested or summoned, 71,072 were convicted. In the case of non-bailable offences cognizable by the Police, (which include the more serious forms of crime), the returns show that out of 30,025 cases, 47 *per cent.* were brought to trial, and of 27,351 persons arrested, 65 *per cent.* were convicted. This exhibits a state of Police working far removed from ideal perfection; but nevertheless, strange as it may appear, it exhibits a greater degree of success than is achieved by the Police of England, where, as a rule, considerably less than 50 *per cent.* of indictable offences ascertained to have been committed are brought to trial, and little more than 50 *per cent.* of persons arrested are convicted.*

182. Last year the Police Administration of the province received a somewhat severe blow by a decision of the Chief Court, which, in opposition to the opinion of the late Judicial Commissioner, declared the rules formerly in force for subjecting notorious thieving tribes, such as Hárnis, Sánsis and the Mínas of Gurgaon, to strict surveillance by the police, to be illegal. The learned Judges, of course, in arriving at their decision, simply interpreted the law to the best of their judgment, and His Honor has no desire to call in question the correctness ot that interpretation, but the results have been somewhat disastrous, for from representations made by the Governor General's Agent for Rájputána, and the Superintendent General of Thuggee, it appears that Mína plunderers from Gurgaon are again over-running Rájputána, and their depredations are alarmingly on the increase. It will probably be necessary to correct the effects of this decision by a resort to the legislature.

183. A novel measure for the prevention of the crime of female infanticide, which, as has been stated in former reports, is still believed to exist in a few localities, was carried out successfully during the year. The villagers of Burj Raipur, in the Amritsar district, were suspected of practising the crime, from the fact that in September 1867, there were only 8 girls in the village to 100 boys. A punitive police post was established at the village at the cost of the inhabitants; the result was that during one year 13 girls were born to 10 boys!

* The following statistics showing the comparative success of the Police of England and Wales in dealing with indictable offences, and of the Police of the Punjab in dealing with non-bailable offences cognizable by them, will be of interest:—

	Percentage of arrests to offences.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
England and Wales, (1867), ...	50·6	54·6
Punjab (1868), ...	91·5	65·

184. In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished guards to 27 jails containing an average of 400 prisoners each, of whom only 14 escaped (the majority from working parties); furnished treasure escorts aggregating 9,568 men; collected the mortuary statistics of the Province; and a force of 293 men was detached on service in the Black Mountain Expedition to render assistance in protecting the camp and keeping open communication, and their conduct elicited the commendation of the Supreme Government.

185. The conduct of the Police force during the year was generally satisfactory. Out of a force of 20,492 men, 1·4 *per cent.* were judicially prosecuted, and 20·9 *per cent.* departmentally, *i. e.* by extra drill, fine, dismissal, &c. The number of resignations amounted to 5·6 *per cent.*, a trifle less than last year. Their health was good, and only 181 deaths were returned, but this number does not include the deaths of those who retired from the force.

186. In conclusion, the Lieutenant Governor desires to repeat the remarks made at the conclusion of the Police Chapter of last year's report, *viz.*, that having now for some years watched the working of the old police system and that established by Act V of 1861, side by side, he has no doubt of the superior efficiency of the latter. Under it, organized crime is far better kept in check, offences are more accurately recorded, the people less oppressed, and illegal and unauthorized arrests rarer, while reliable information of what is going on is promptly furnished to the Government. There is no doubt much room for improvement, and the present force is still burdened with a number of respectable but incapable men inherited from the old force—but yet His Honor considers that the new system has, on the whole been a success, and he would strongly deprecate any change in the law which would render the disintegration of the police force, or any recurrence to the old system, feasible in Cis-Indus tracts.

E.—Military.

187. Army in the Punjab under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Troops of the Bengal Army quartered in the Punjab mustered on the 31st March 1869, 16,592 British and 20,405 Native Soldiers, making a total of 36,771 men, and distributed as follows :—

Where stationed.	British.	Native.	Total.	Guns.
Dehli, ...	259	615	874	...
Ambála, ...	1,571	1,191	2,762	18
Kussowli, ...	14	...	14	...
Dugshai, ...	149	...	149	...
Sabathu, ...	164	...	164	...
Jullundhur, ...	1,020	602	1,622	6
Mían Mír, ...	1,058	1,471	2,529	12
Lahore fort, ...	506	...	506	7
Multán, ...	947	1,158	2,105	6
Syálkot, ...	982	1,143	2,125	6
Ferozpore.	933	63	996	6
Amritsar, ...	143	152	295	...
Kangra, ...	77	39	116	5
Dharmsala, ...	...	566	566	...
Bakloh, ...	...	770	770	...
Peshávar, ...	1,978	3,550	5,528	25
Shabkadr, ...	...	141	141	2
Michni, ...	...	136	136	2
Abozai, ...	...	129	129	...
Mackezai, ...	...	55	55	...
Naushera, ...	572	1,151	1,723	...
Attock, ...	183	180	363	18
Campbellpore, ...	433	...	433	...
Tallagang, ...	...	714	714	...
Lawrencepore, ...	22	...	22	...
Jhelum, ...	...	1,872	1,872	...
Ráwalpindi, ...	2,035	1,797	3,832	18
Murree, ...	29	55	84	...
Moving in relief, ...	3,622	2,524	6,146	...
Total 1868-69, ...	16,697	20,074	36,771	131
Total 1867-68, ...	13,347	15,264	28,611	130
Difference, ...	+3,350	+4,810	+8,160	+1

188. PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—The Punjab Frontier Force mustered on the same date 12,489 men of all ranks with 20 guns. These are distributed as follows :—

Arm.	Strength.	Cost.
Artillery, ...	729	Rs. 13,58,913
Cavalry, ...	2,816	3,10,167
Infantry, ...	8,944	19,20,161
Staff, ...	2	37,223
Total 1868-69, ...	12,491	36,26,464
Total 1867-68, ...	12,826	35,65,412

Further particulars and statistics are given in the prescribed statements, Appendices II—E. 1, 2, and 3.

189. *Out-posts.*—Appendix II—E. 4 exhibits in detail the various out-posts held by detachments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Frontier Militia. In Agror, in the Házara district, a strong detachment of Infantry and Cavalry will be maintained until the completion of the Police post now under construction.

In other districts, the following is an abstract of the men employed in guarding our Frontier Line :—

	PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.				MILITIA.	
	British Officer.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers	Men.	Horse.	Foot.
Kohat, ...	1	3	31	151	...	...
Edwardesabad, ...	...	2	14	109	73	50
Dera Ismail Khan,... ...	...	7	36	266	152	118
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	...	2	7	62	59	7
Rájanpore, ...	...	6	41	273	87	22
TOTAL, ...	1	20	129	861	371	197

190. *Raids, &c.*—The following table shows the number of crimes committed on the border of the Bunnoo and Derajat Frontier during the past year :—

	Murders.	Wounding.	Cattle lifting.
Bunnoo, ...	1	...	26
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	4	10	67
Rájanpore, ...	3	1	3
TOTAL 1868-69, ...	8	11	96
TOTAL 1867-68, ...	10	5	85

Amongst the murders committed, that of the Agent of the Nawab of Tánk is conspicuous. This act was committed by 22 Wazíris, who came into the Gumal valley by the pass opposite the post of Mortaza.

191. *Expedition against Tribes of Black Mountain.*—The causes which led to the assembly of a large force to punish the Patlián and Swáti Tribes of the Black Mountain, have already been described. On the 30th July 1868 a Police Post at Oghí in Agrór was surprised and plundered by a party of Chígarzais, Akazais and Déshis. This attack led to the occupation of Oghi by Troops from Abbottabad. After a march of 42 miles in 25 hours, the 5th Gurkhas and the Peshawar Mountain Battery reached Oghi at 9 P. M. on the 31st July.

Soon after the occupation of Oghi by the Military, matters began to assume a more serious aspect: re-inforcements were hurried into Agror, as it was at one time doubtful whether the small detachment then in that valley could maintain its position and keep open its communications with Abbottabad.

The subsequent events which occurred, the measures taken for the assembly of a large force, and the successful work performed by that Force, have been graphically described in Major General Wilde's despatches, and published for general information. It seems therefore only necessary here to note the troops which took part in this expedition.

These were :—

D. Battery, F. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
No. 2 Battery 24th Brigade.
1st Battalion 6th foot.

1st Battalion 19th foot.
Peshâwar Mountain Battery.
Hazára Mountain Battery.
Detachment Guide Corps.
16th Bengal Cavalry.
Nos. 2 and 7 Companies Sappers and Miners.
1st Gurkha Regiment.
2nd Ditto ditto.
4th Ditto ditto.
5th Ditto ditto.
3rd Sikh Infantry.
2nd Punjab Infantry.
20th Punjab Infantry.
24th Punjab Infantry.

192. This force, divided into 2 Brigades, under Brigadier Generals Bright and Vaughan, the whole under the command of Major General Wilde, c. b., moved on the 3rd October from Oghi, and did not return until the 22nd October, having in the space of 19 days ascended and traversed the Black Mountain, and the independent valleys of Nandihár and Tikri.

193. *Punishment of Bazotis.*—In the early part of 1869, the Bazotis began to trouble the Kohat border. On the night of 12th of February, a small party of Utman Khails (Daulatzais) surprised a Police guard of 4 men stationed in a tower at the foot of the Kohtal.

One of the guard was mortally wounded, the other three men were made captives and carried off to the hills. In order to check these outrages, it was determined to inflict some punishment on the offenders. Consequently a joint proposal was submitted by Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, c. b., Commanding at Kohat, and Lieutenant N. Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, for the destruction of the Bazoti Settlement of *Dana Khula*, the head quarters of *Syad Reza*, a leader of some resolution and daring. At midnight on the 25th February, the 1st Punjab Infantry and 4th Punjab Infantry and Detachment No. 1 Light Field Battery, armed with Mountain Guns, with the 2nd Punjab Infantry in reserve,* moved out of Kohat, and advanced over the Oblan Kohtal. The crest of this Kohtal was luckily found to be unguarded, and the force therefore reached the village of *Gára* before the Bazótis became aware of our intentions. This village was at the time occupied by *Tor Syad Reza* and other followers of Syad Reza of Dana Khula; it became therefore necessary to give up the idea, at one time entertained, of leaving this village unmolested. Gára was consequently taken with a rush, and

* *Strength.*

Total Infantry,	...	1,539
Artillery,	...	80
Police Levies,	...	419
		2,038

after some severe fighting, the Bázotis were repulsed, the village was destroyed, and *Tor Syad Reza* with some of his followers were killed. Our loss in this successful affair was 2 killed and 34 wounded, whilst the enemy were reported to have had 10 men killed and 7 wounded.

Much credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, C. B., to Lieutenant Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, and to the other officers and men engaged on this occasion, and the thanks of the Government of India were thus conveyed in para. 3 of Major General Noman's letter No. 116 dated 17th April 1859 :—

"The thanks of the Government of India are also to be communicated to the whole of the Officers and Troops employed, who appear to have displayed much spirit, and to have well sustained the credit of the Frontier Force ; and I am to beg that special acknowledgment may be conveyed to those officers particularly named by Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, as noted in the margin, as well as to those distinguished Native Officers, Subadar Major Hubeeb Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, and Subadar Ryah, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, who were of much service in the preparation of the plan of the expedition."

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Hood, Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry.
Captain F. E. Lowes, R. A., Commanding No. 1 Light Field Battery.
Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, V. C., Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.
Captain T. Higginson, 1st Punjab Infantry.
Ensign A. Gaselee, 4th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant A. McC. Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant C. A. Sim, Royal Engineers.

194. *Horse-breeding.*—The following is a statement of the Stallions employed in this province during the past year :—

Description.	31st March 1868.	Received.	Disposed of.	Made over to Native Gentlemen.	Remaining on 31st March 1869.
English, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Colonial, ...	2	1	...	...	3
Arab, ...	33	5	3	1	34
Stud-bred, ...	26	...	1	2	23
Total, ...	62	6	4	3	61

The reports submitted, show that much improvement has taken place in the breed of horses, and Colonel Ryves and Veterinary Surgeon Johnson, (Members of the Stud Committee) who visited the Punjab in April 1869, and attended the Rawalpindi Fair, speak very favorably of the progress made.

F. Marine.

195. The returns prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee are given in Appendices II. F—1 and 2.

196. Vessels.—The vessels of the Punjab Flotilla, during 1868-69, consisted, as in the previous year, of 4 Steamers,* 3 Flats, and 2 Barges.

The *Napier* has been patched up and rendered serviceable as a reserve vessel, and was so employed on two voyages during the year, when her performances were satisfactory.

The *Byas* has been supplied with a new boiler, her cabin accommodation has been improved, and more space made available for storage of goods in her hold. These alterations have led to her services being lost to the Flotilla for 8 months of the year. The bottom of one of the Flats, which was much worn, has been renewed.

197. Towards the close of the year, a new stern-wheel Steamer, constructed at Liverpool, on the model of the *Byas*, but with improvements suggested by practical experience of the defects of the latter, with two Barges, arrived at Kurrachee from England; these vessels have since been put together and are now available for service.

198. Voyages.—During the year the *Jhelum* made 5 trips, up and down river, at an average period of 60 days; the *Chenab* 5 trips, average time 56 days; the *Byas*, owing to her being under alteration as noticed above, performed but one voyage, which occupied 55 days; during the period when she was not available, the *Napier* was employed, and made 2 trips, at an average period of 53 days.

199. The arrangements for supplying the Steamers with fuel, though still somewhat defective, have much improved. Coal, obtained from the vicinity of Kálabágh, is used to a limited extent as fuel in the upper portion of the voyages.

200. Earnings.—The earnings of the vessels for the last five years were as follows :—

1864-65	Rs. 46,044
1865-66	„ 50,231
1866-67 (11 months) ..	„ 45,949
1867-68	„ 85,953
1868-69	„ 83,567

* Napier, 90 horse-power. Jhelum, 60 horse-power.
Chenab, 60 horse-power. Byas, (stern-wheel,) 35 horse-power.

To the last sum should properly be added, for purposes of comparison, the earnings of the last voyage of the *Chenab* (Rs. 10,250,) which returned to Head Quarters a few days after the close of the official year; these earnings will accordingly be shown in the accounts of 1869-70. Taking these into account, the earnings of the vessels during the past year were greater by Rs. 7,864 than in the previous year, and this notwithstanding that the best vessel of the Flotilla (the *Byas*) was non-effective for the greater portion of the year.

Of the total earnings of 1868-69 shown above, *viz.* Rs. 83,567, the cash earnings amounted to Rs. 17,320, being Rs. 6,856 in excess of those of the previous year—the remainder consisted of *pro formá* charges for conveyance of Government stores.

201. The demand for tonnage for the upward trips continues to be large, often larger than can be met; the down freight is still comparatively insignificant; but it is a noteworthy fact that during the year, eight Powinda merchants proceeding on a pilgrimage to Mecca *viá* Karáchi, came down in our vessels, one of whom is returning in the same way with several bales of goods.

202. Arrangements are in progress, and are nearly completed, for establishing a system of *through traffic* between Karáchi and Pesháwar, by which it is expected that the earnings of the Flotilla will be very considerably enhanced.

203. Income and expenditure.—The annexed statement shows the income and expenditure of the Flotilla for 1868-69, compared with those of the previous year :—

INCOME.	1867-68.			1868-69.		
Cash receipts.						
Earnings of vessels, ...	10,464	11	11	17,320	6	3
Factory out-door earnings, ...	1,328	1	3	520	...	2
Sale of old stores, ...	516	11	4	49	3	8
Fines, &c., ...	84	2	...	193	4	...
Pro formâ receipts.						
Earnings of vessels, ...	75,488	11	2	66,248	8	...
Factory out-door work, ...	417	3	1	1,153	2	11
TOTAL, ...	88,299	8	9	85,484	9	...

EXPENDITURE.	1867-68.			1868-69.		
Establishment of vessels, ...	1,15,906	12	7	1,21,119	5	9
Iron and Wood Departments, ...	17,230	4	1	17,168	7	4
Fuel, ...	42,921	4	4	47,295	2	4
Stores and contingencies, ...	17,833	10	8	8,078	12	...
Travelling and deputation allowances, ...	561	...	...	1,017	7	9
Putting together, refitting and repairing vessels, ...	20,003	12	4	15,851	13	7
Construction of slip at Sukkur, ...	4,990	15	2	29	8	11
Repairs and alterations to Flotilla buildings,	820	...	...	...	...	...
River Conservancy, ...	13,012	10	8	11,925	1	3
Pro formâ charges.						
Stores received on indent from Bombay,	28,604	4	4	21,861	14	10
TOTAL, ...	2,61,884	10	2	2,44,347	9	9

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

204. Imperial Revenues and Expenditure.—The usual Financial Statement, furnished by the Accountant General, (which however differs in form from the returns suggested by the Calcutta Statistical Committee,) will be found in Appendix III. A. The general result is as follows:—

Year.	Civil Receipts.	Civil Disbursements, exclusive of expenditure of the P. W. Department.	Surplus.
1867-68, ...	3,29,05,039	1,23,68,498	2,05,36,541
1868-69, ...	3,28,97,358	1,44,82,415	1,84,14,943
Difference, ...	—7,681	+21,13,917	—21,21,598

The Accountant General reports that the figures given in the present tatement are the actual ones taken from his books, which were closed for he year 1868-69 before it was prepared, whereas on former occasions the igures were mere approximations requiring subsequent amendments and djustments when the books were finally closed. The Accountant General urther reports that all the arrears under the old system of account have ow been finally disposed of.

205. It will be seen from the financial statement that there was a alling off in 1868-69, as compared with 1867-68, of over 3 lakhs in Land levenue, and of over 2 lakhs in Assessed Taxes; but this has been counter-alanced by the increased income from Forests, Stamps and Registration ees, the total income being very nearly the same in both years.

206. On the other hand, the Statement shows an increase of expenditure in 1868-69 over that of 1867-68, of about 21 lakhs; but of this amount, ¾ lakhs are nominal, being charges on account of *official postage*, in reference o which it has been explained that by an oversight of the Officiating ccountant General, no charges for official postage were included in the ccounts of 1867-68, while those of 1868-69 included such charges for *both* ears; the apparent increase resulting from this cause is consequently quite ctitious. The remaining heads of increased expenditure may be thus riefly summarized in round numbers:—

Expenditure in the Political Department in connexion wth Cabul affairs, ...	7	lakhs.
Excess outlay in pensions, ...	1	,,
,, ,, due to the new rules for grant of deputation allowances, ...	1	,,
Increased salaries sanctioned for native ministerial officers, ...	½	,,
Increased outlay of the Registration Dept. (met by corresponding increase of Revenue), ...	1	,,
Increased outlay in the Jail Department, ...	1½	,,
Extraordinary famine charges, ...	1½	,,
Miscellaneous, ...	3	,,
Total, ...	16½	,,

The increase and decrease under each head of account will now b noticed more particularly.

207. *Receipts.* The amount received into the Government Treasuri and credited to *Land* Revenue during 1868-69 was Rs. 1,89,47,400, bei Rs. 3,34,421 less than in the previous year; this was owing to the excessi drought during the second half of the year, which necessitated large remi sions and suspensions of Land Revenue, as has already been explained i paras 85 and 86. Under *Tributes,* there was a nominal increase of R 10,629, resulting from certain payments really due for 1867-68 having be credited in 1868-69. The *Forest* revenue realized was nearly 3½ lakh being Rs. 64,371 in excess of the income of the previous year, due increased sale of timber and fuel.

208. The total income realized under the heads of *Abkari* an *Opium* was Rs. 8,99,512, or Rs. 15,073 in excess of that of the previous ye There was however a falling off in the amount of duty realized on spirits, might be expected from the high price of food and distressed state of t people during a portion of the year. On the other hand, the duty reali from opium and drugs increased; from this it would seem that the consu ers of these find it more difficult to abstain from their usual stimulants times of distress than do the consumers of spirits, who as a rule belong a poorer class.

209. The collections under *Assessed Taxes* amounted to Rs. 2,53,3 while the charges for collection were only Rs. 2,418, or less than one *cent.* The collections of the previous year were however Rs. 4,63,683, wh shows that the Certificate Tax of 1868 produced but little more than half t amount realized under the License Tax of 1867.

210. The total revenue from *Customs and Salt* was Rs. 87,85,723 against Rs. 88,67,448 realized in the previous year; as might have been expected in a season of scarcity, the export duty realized on saccharine produce decreased by about 3½ lakhs, on the other hand the revenue from Salt increased by 2¾ lakhs.

211. The realizations from the *Stamp* duty amounted to Rs. 19,98,073, or 2,85,223 more than in the previous year; this is partly due to an increase of litigation as before explained, and partly to an increased sale of non-judicial stamps; but as the realizations from each description of stamp were not separately shown in the accounts until recently, the amount of increase due to each cause cannot be accurately stated.

212. The receipts under head of *Law and Justice* exhibit an increase of Rs. 2,32,412. This is chiefly due to fees levied under Act XX of 1866, which was extended to the Punjab on the 1st January 1868; the total receipts of Registration fees for the two years being :—

1867-68, ...	Rs. 25,367
1868-69, ...	„ 1,74,399

There was also an increase in the item of *talabána*, or fees for service of processes.

213. The increase of Rs 25,000 shown under the head of *Police* represents the increased contributions of Municipalities, and is balanced by a corresponding increase *per contra*.

214. The *Educational* receipts were less by Rs. 28,865 than in the previous year, owing to reduced sales of books from the Central Book Depôt.

215. *Disbursements.*—The expenditure debitable to *Land Revenue* amounted to Rs. 20,98,683, or Rs. 1,45,128 in excess of that of the previous year. Of this excess, Rs. 96,000 are due to official postage, as already explained, Rs. 40,000 to deputation allowances to officers under the new rules, Rs. 8,000 to increased salaries to native ministerial establishments, Rs. 10,000 to the Survey Department owing to the formation of a new Cantonment Survey, and Rs. 38,000 to water rent charges, which were shown under this head for the first time towards the close of 1867-68. On the other hand, there was a reduced expenditure of Rs. 22,000 on Settlements, and a nominal saving of Rs. 21,000 on fuel plantations, the charges having been transferred to the head of *Forests*, under which there was a corresponding increase.

216. The *Stamp* charges amounted to Rs. 88,986, or about 4½ *per cent.* of the income.

217. The total expenditure debited to the head of *Public Departments* was Rs. 13,23,873, being more than 2 lakhs in excess of the charges shown in the accounts of the previous year—but the whole of this excess is covered

by the nominal charge for official postage in 1868-69. There were however, excess charges under this head on account of the Sanitary Commissioner, (a new appointment) and deputation allowances of officers, met by the abolition of the appointment of Additional Financial Commissioner, and by other minor savings, including Rs. 10,000 in the contingent charges of the Government Secretariat.

218. The charges debited to *Law and Justice* aggregated Rs. 23,73,708, or Rs. 4,69,172 in excess of those of the previous year. Of this excess, Rs. 1,21,000 on account of official postage are nominal; of the remainder, Rs. 40,000 are due to deputation allowances of officers under the new rules; Rs. 38,000 to increased salaries of native ministerial officers; Rs. 1,44,000 to increased jail expenditure, the natural result of the prevailing scarcity, which not only led to an increase of petty crime, and therefore of the number of prisoners, but also to a considerable rise in the cost of prisoners' rations; and Rs. 1,01,000 to expenses of the new Registration Department.

219. The *Police* charges of the year amounted to Rs. 31,45,601, or Rs. 1,18,707 in excess of those of 1867-68; this excess may be thus explained :—Rs. 35,000 on account of deputation allowances and salaries of Officers, Rs. 3,000 on account of the Government share of the cost of Railway Police, Rs. 23,000 on account of increased Municipal Police, Rs. 38,000 on account of petty constructions and repairs, and Rs. 20,000 on account of official postage.

220. The charges of the *Marine* Department were Rs. 2,24,911; those of the *Educational* Department, Rs. 6,41,018; and those of the *Ecclesiastical* Department, Rs. 2,09,736. Under the latter head there was an increase on the expenditure of the previous year, caused partly by the location of a Chaplain of the Scotch Church in this Province, and partly by increased salaries of Chaplains of the regular establishment.

221. Under *Medical Services* the charges amounted to Rs. 3,86,802, being Rs. 67,706 more than those of the previous year. The increase was occasioned partly by the new rule under which the salaries of Professors in the Lahore Medicial School are debited to this head instead of, as before, to *Education*; and partly to the increased scale of salaries sanctioned for Medical Officers.

222. The charges for *Stationery and Printing* amounted to Rs. 1,03,067, being an increase over those of 1867-68 of Rs. 21,302, mostly incurred in connexion with the Government Secretariat Press.

223. The *Political* charges of the year were Rs. 8,17,486, including an extraordinary charge of about 7 lakhs in connexion with the Amir of Cabul.

224. *Pensions and Allowances under Treaty* amounted to 13½ lakhs; these have been swelled by an extraordinary outlay of about 2¼ lakhs in the purchase of charitable pensions granted to followers of the Dehli ex-Royal family—on the other hand the amount has been reduced to some extent by the transfer of the pensions of the family of His Highness the Maharájah Dhalíp Singh to the head of Account Current with London.

225. The *Miscellaneous* charges amounted to about 4¾ lakhs, and include an extraordinary charge of 1½ lakhs on account of famine relief.

226. Local Funds.—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements from the principal Local Funds, during the past two years :—

Funds.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Ferries, Imperial, ...	2,14,881	1,96,835	2,35,352	2,56,054
Do. Minor, ...	4,10,778	4,03,878	4,49,544	4,65,843
Road Fund, ...	2,27,850	2,36,314	2,22,622	2,58,275
Local Agency, ...	1,16,925	1,16,826	1,16,886	1,25,690
Municipal, ...	13,22,324	15,79,526	14,68,273	17,01,670
Staging Bungalow, ...	28,276	32,928	39,235	42,884
Educational Cess, ...	2,29,384	2,12,085	2,23,302	2,23,515

The decrease observable in the income from Ferries, is no doubt the result of the orders of Government in the Home Department, dated 7th January 1869, suspending temporarily the levy of tolls and octroi duties on edible grains, in those districts which were suffering from scarcity of food or high prices. The same cause must have affected considerably the income of municipalities, which has nevertheless increased, in the aggregate, from 13¼ lakhs to 15¾ lakhs; and this notwithstanding the operation of the rules of 6th November 1868, which restrict the levy of town duties to certain specified articles; these rules however came into force only towards the close of the year, and it is expected that they will very materially affect the municipal income of the current year.

B.—Public Works.

227. STAFF.—The Engineering Staff of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, exclusive of the Irrigation, Railway, and Forest Departments, consisted of 1 Chief Engineer (who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Local Government in this Department,) 3 Superintending Engineers, 25 Executive Engineers, and 41 Assistant Engineers.

The staff of the Irrigation Department comprised 1 Chief Engineer (also *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department), 3 Superintending Engineers, 23 Executive Engineers, and 32 Assistant Engineers.

The staff of the Forest Department consisted of 1 Conservator, 2 Deputy Conservators, and 10 Assistant Conservators; but a revised scheme to provide for the extension of the Department is under consideration.

228. EXPENDITURE.—The following is an abstract of the expenditure incurred on Public Works (including Forests, but excluding Railways) during 1868-69:—

		From Imperial Revenues.	From Local Funds.	TOTAL.
Military works, ...	Rs.	38,94,718	...	38,94,718
Civil buildings, ...	"	4,61,592	70,640	5,32,232
Irrigation works, ...	"	7,50,254	...	7,50,254
Communications, ...	"	14,48,782	4,27,627	18,76,409
Miscellaneous public improvements,	"	41,198	2,81,954	3,23,152
Forests, ...	"	2,93,268	...	2,93,268
TOTAL,	Rs.	68,89,812	7,80,221	76,70,033

Further statistical details will be found in Appendices III. B—1 and 2. The principal public works executed during the past year will now be enumerated.

229. MILITARY WORKS. *Fortifications.*—In order to complete the glacis on the west of the Fort at Dehli, the staging bungalow, which stood within the ground required, has been removed, and the earth work of the glacis is nearly finished. The south wall of the outwork of Selimgurh

has been taken down, opening the whole interior to view from the Palace. and the ground north of the Railway platforms has been nearly filled up to level; the new bridge between Selimgurh and the Palace was nearly completed; and three new batteries in Selimgurh were finished.

Materials have been collected for the proposed new Fort at Multan, but commencement of work has been deferred pending settlement of the question of the removal of the arsenal from Ferozpore. The entrenchment at the latter place has been demolished.

Several minor works have been executed at outposts on the Frontier.

230. *Accommodation for troops.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in providing barrack accommodation for European troops; including married barracks, 39 buildings were finished and rendered fit for occupation, or nearly so, at the stations of Dehli, Ambála, Dagshai, Kassaoli, Jullundhur, Ferozpore, Dera Ismail Khan, Ráwalpindi, Murree and Naushera; and much work was done besides in erection of new and alteration of old barracks at several stations; as well as in subsidiary buildings, such as main and quarter guards and cells, orderly and court martial rooms and magazines, sergeants' messes and quarters, armourers', tailors' and other workshops, canteens, libraries, ball courts, and gymnasia, swimming baths and wash houses, servants' houses, cook-houses, latrines and urinaries, &c. &c.

For the family camp at Cliffden, adjoining the sanitarium of Murree, quarters for 96 families have been finished, also for 50 single men and 4 officers, and a canteen, quarter-guard and cells. Some improvement of the drainage and of the roads, and other minor works, are still required.

The construction of rest houses at Ambála, for soldiers travelling by rail, was commenced.

Some work has been done in the provision of quarters for officers in the fortified posts of Dehli, Ludiana, Akálgurh, (Dera Ismail Khan) Pesháwar, Mardán and Dhalípgurh (Edwardesabad.)

231. As regards accommodation for Native troops, the lines for an Infantry regiment at Dera Gházi Khan have been completed, and those in the horn-work of the post at Edwardesabad are approaching completion; and guard-rooms, bells-of-arms, magazines, and Sergt. Major's quarters have been erected at Jullundhur, Bakloh, Ferozpore and Akálgurh.

232. With respect to hospital accommodation, the garrison hospital at Dehli is nearly ready; the hospital for men in the British Infantry Lines at Ferozpore is about half finished, and the female hospital about one-third; a hospital for Native Cavalry was commenced at Ráwalpindi; hospitals for natives attached to British Regiments with out-offices, have been erected at Pesháwar, and an old building, known as *Syad Khan-ki Burj*

has been converted into a small-pox hospital at the same place. In addition to the above, work has been executed at sundry stations for the provision of quarters for medical subordinate officers, and out-offices.

233. Progress was made in the construction of stabling for Royal Artillery horses at Ambála, Mían Mír, Ferozpore, and Ráwalpindi, as well as for the Light Field Battery at Kohát.

234. *Commissariat buildings, &c.*—These consisted for the most part of cattle sheds and slaughter yards provided at 8 stations; bakeries were also in course of construction at Jullundhur, Mían Mír, and Syálkot.

235. *Cantonments.*—A site has been selected for a new cantonment at Tallagang in the Sind Ságar Doab, and the boundaries marked out; a well was sunk, and water obtained at a depth of 130 feet; the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry is encamped there.

Arrangements were in progress for improving the water-supply of the cantonments of Ambála, Mían Mír, and Kohát.

236. Civil Buildings:—*Revenue.*—One wing of the Lahore District Katcheri is completed and in use; the other wing is nearly ready, and the masonry of the centre block is finished. Improvements and additions were made to the Office of the Financial Commissioner. A combined *tahsil* and *thána* is in course of construction at Harripore in Hazára; and a Sarai at Leia is being converted into a *tahsil and thána.*

237. *Post Office.*—Post Offices have been completed at Kassaoli and Dalhousie; a small one at Bakloh was nearly ready. Out-offices were provided for the Murree Post Office.

238. *General.*—New dispensary buildings were completed at Bhewáni, Pálampore, Gujeránwala and Abbottabad, and were in progress at Ambála, Garshankar, Ferozpore, Wazírabad and Pesháwar. Additions and alterations were made to several others. Lunatic wards were added to the dispensary buildings at Syálkot and Kassúr; and new solitary cells to the Asylum for the insane at Lahore. Three barracks of the Syálkot Leper Asylum, with a cook-house and tank, were completed, the expenditure being defrayed from the *Hakím Fund.*

239. *Ecclesiastical.*—The Church at Attok and the additions to the church at Amritsar have been completed; a church for 24 sittings at Hushiarpore is in progress; and a temporary church has been constructed at Dalhousie at small cost, to admit of the site of the old building being cleared for the erection of a new permanent church.

240. *Educational.*—At the Sanáwar Lawrence Military Asylum the hospital for boys and girls was finished; a bungalow was erected for passed students; and several out-offices were provided. The construction

of the new Medical School Hospital at Lahore was well advanced, and some improvements were made in the present temporary buildings. School houses were erected at the towns of Sháhabád in the Ambála, and Pind Dádan Khan in the Jhelum Districts; and smaller ones at several villages.

241. *Judicial.*—Sheds for suitors were erected at Rohtak and Sukesar, and a court-house for the Honorary Magistrates of Pánipat; the Small Cause Court houses of Ludianah, Jullundhur and Hushiarpore were completed; circuit houses have been completed at Kohát, and at Ahmadpore in the Jhung district. The new jail at Amritsar has been commenced; that at Montgomery is about one-third, and that at Dera Ghází Khan nearly one-half finished. Sheds and a workshop for 50 Thugs, with well attached, have been constructed at Lahore; and a few police buildings have been proceeded with in sundry places.

242. Irrigation Works.—*Bári Doáb Canal.*—The project for remodelling this canal has been commenced; materials for the purpose were collected along the lines, and on 1st August 1868, the *Special Works Division* was created to take the works in hand. The unsound part of lock No. II on the navigation channel was demolished, and a diversion channel excavated; the alteration to the dam at Mádhopore was nearly finished. In January, work on the weir across the Rávi was commenced, and was progressing satisfactorily till interrupted by a flood on the 8th March, which swept away the protective bunds and rendered the attempt to put in the foundation of the weir, across the deep stream, hopeless for the season. Some progress was made in excavating the inlet, and a steam engine for pumping the water from the foundations was got into position.

In the Upper Main Branch, the channel was widened by removing the tow-path on the right bank; and diversion channels were commenced at 3 bridges, and nearly completed.

243. In the 1*st Division*, the principal original work in progress during the year was the Sháhpore water-course, intended to supply motive power to the Mádhopore workshops, and also to afford irrigation to the gardens and fields in the vicinity of the station; the work was completed with the exception of a few minor details, in March 1869. The position of this work, along the edge of a steep and crumbling cliff, renders its condition rather precarious; but it is hoped that as the newly cut cliff becomes overgrown with grass, the work will become more stable and satisfactory. The drainage works in connexion with the Kánowán swamp, were also proceeded with during part of the year; and some out-offices were built. But the chief work of the year was in repairs to the Mádhopore dam, which were very heavy. An attempt was made to raise the crest, and to maintain the supply of water by means of planks resting against wooden uprights supported by iron bars; the work, which was constantly interrupted by freshets, was nearly complete by the 21st May, when a heavy flood swept away a great part of the masonry, and at the same time deposited

a quantity of silt in front of the regulator, so that the greatest difficulty was experienced in maintaining the canal supply; an unprecedented volume of water was at the same time passing down the head channel, which rendered the construction of bunds most difficult and expensive. No serious damage was sustained by the other masonry works.

244. In the *2nd Division*, (now including the old 4th Division) the *rajbahas* (main irrigating channels) were cleared of silt and kept in order; and ordinary repairs to the road-way and banks of the main channel were effected, but the bed was not touched, as the exigencies of the season prevented the annual closure. The Raniwali rajbaha was nearly completed; the excavation of the Nassir feeder was quite so; and sundry out-offices and other works were executed.

245. In the *3rd Division*, which was formed only on the 19th January 1869, some surveys and levels were taken.

246. *Inundation Canals.*—There are three canals of this description drawing their supply of water from the *Upper Sutlej*; (1) the *Khánwáh*: this is a finished canal; the ordinary works of silt clearance, maintenance and petty repairs were executed, and 9 new masonry outlets were completed; (2) the *Upper Soház*: this canal has been irrigating for some years, but about one-sixth of it remains to be done; the ordinary works of maintenance and repairs were effected in the finished portion, and 4 rest houses, 1 bridge, and 47 masonry outlets were completed; (3) the *Katóra*—an unfinished canal, on which but little progress was made during the year.

247. The Inundation Canals having their sources in the *Lower Sutlej and Chenab* rivers are very numerous; the ordinary work of silt clearance and repair was effected; 2 rest houses were nearly completed, and 3 commenced; 1 bridge was finished, and several others were in progress; and the right bank of the *Durána Langána Canal* was improved and strengthened. In places where there was a tendency to deposition of silt, the beds of the canals were staked, to facilitate clearance.

248. The canals in the Dera Ghází Khan District drawn from the *Indus*, were maintained, 385 miles of canal having been cleared of silt. The *Mánka* and *Dhundi* Canals were breached by floods from the hills; the former to a length of 41,000 feet, the latter to a length of 13,000; both these breaches were repaired. Petty repairs were also executed to several regulators, rest houses &c., as well as to the extensive earthen embankments which are constructed to protect the country from inundation from the rising of the Indus.

249. *Sirhind Canal.*—From the commencement of the last official year to the end of September, the various officers were employed plotting the surveys of the previous season and preparing plans and estimates for the first 37 miles of this canal; the work was then ordered to be commenced, and three Divisions were accordingly formed; the 1st extending from

the head at Rúpar to the regulator and escape head at Chamkaur, consists of about 11½ miles of canal, 15 of diversion cuts and 11½ of drainage cuts; the 2nd, extending from Chamkaur to the Grand Trunk Road at Danrába, includes 26 miles of canal, 5 of escape channels, and 2 of diversion cuts and catch-water drains; the 3rd was formed for the survey of the country beyond the Grand Trunk Road.

250. The progress made during the year was as follows:—

The centre and boundary lines of the canal have been marked out, and, with the exception of 6 miles in the 2nd Division, a detailed field survey has been made of the enclosed land; 30,000 lineal feet of diversion cuts have been demarcated in the 1st Division, and some progress made in the construction of Quarters for Executive and Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Gangers, and in road making in both 1st and 2nd Divisions. In the 3rd Division, about 500 miles of levelling and surveying were done.

251. *Western Jumna Canal.*—In the *Karnaul* Division, owing to the absence of great floods, the head works sustained but small damage, and the cost and repairs was much less than in the preceding year. The usual silt clearances and repairs were made to the main and distributing channels; owing to the supply of water in the canal being larger than usual, the banks were carefully examined and repaired, and where necessary, raised and strengthened. Channels were also excavated for silting up swamps. The channels for diverting the water of the Pandhoe Nulla into the Rakshi was completed, and the Rer escape channel vigorously pushed on—three-fifths of the latter work have been completed.

252. In the *Dehli* Division, the Kandrah and Júah drainage works were proceeded with; the former was nearly completed, the latter is still in progress. The bridge over the Bowána escape at Borári was completed. Besides the ordinary silt and jungle clearances, and repairs to beds and banks, the retaining wall of the Dehli mills escape channel was rebuilt, the bridges at Jerouth and Jerouthi were thoroughly repaired, and various works executed to other bridges. The road bank in the Dehli Sub-division was widened in places and raised throughout; a large breach, which occurred near the Darhália escape in July 1868 caused much damage, all of which was rectified.

253. In the *Hansi* Division little beyond the ordinary work of maintenance was required; the sides of the canal had to be raised and strengthened, to enable them to carry the increased volume of water sent down, but the extraordinary demand for water owing to the drought prevented the closure of the canal for the usual silt clearances; and from the same cause the clearance of jungle was not heavy. Petty repairs were executed to bridges and other masonry works.

254. For the purpose of remodelling this canal, a *Special Works Division* was formed on the 30th October 1868; the instructions were—(1) to survey

for a new line from Indri between the Nai and Chittang nallas, to cross the existing canal at Safídon and to continue down the Doab, eventually tailing into the Najafgarh swamp; and (2) to survey for a channel from the main canal at Indri to Kaithal and Sirsa. The requisite levels for the first project have been taken; and the cross sections for the second are complete for half the distance to Kaithal; a total of 510 miles of levelling having been done during the season. About 10 miles on the line from Indri to Safídon was cleared of jungle to a width of 400 feet as a famine relief work.

255. *Dehli and Gurgaon Irrigation works.*—The Goalpahári escape channel was completed, as well as a rest house at Bajhera. The necessary works of repair were executed.

256. *Mádhopore Workshops.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in the buildings; the machinery was in good order; a new slotting machine arrived, but will not be set up until the new machine room is ready for its reception.

257. *Sutlej and Deraját Survey Operations.*—Four officers, and 5 Native Surveyors were employed on these; the total out-turn of work was about 700 miles of levelling, and 120 miles of surveying on the Sutlej; and about 1,040 miles of levelling and 68 of surveying in the Deraját.

258. *Income.*—The canal income for the past year, exclusive of indirect revenue derived from "water advantage rates" was as follows:—

Bári Doab Canal, ...	Rs.	7,80,662
Upper Sutlej Canals, ...	,,	51,830
Lower Sutlej Canals, ...	,,	1,21,993
Indus Canals, ...	,,	51,949
Western Jumna Canal, ...	,,	12,13,880
Dehli and Gurgaon Irrigation works, ..	,,	1,701
Total Rs.		22,22,015

259. Communications.—*Metalled roads.*—The most important of these is the trunk line from Dehli to Lahore, and from thence on to Peshawar. On the section between Dehli and Ambála, 26 miles received a new coat of metal, and the rest was kept in repair; in the Byás valley, the wooden bridges were repaired and strengthened, and the diversion of the road at the Byás was nearly completed; the metalled gaps between Lahore and Jhelum were enlarged; between Jhelum and Ráwalpindi 15 miles of metalling were done, and all the minor bridges and rest houses repaired; and in the section between Ráwalpindi and Peshávar the metalling was completed and one metalled gap enlarged.

260. Of the less important roads, 13 miles of earthwork on the line between Dehli and Mathra was repaired, as a famine relief work; the

Ambála and Jagádri line was completed, all but 4 miles of metalling and a portion of the superstructure of the bridge over the Western Jumna Canal; 5 miles of the Amritsar and Patlánkot road were remetalled; and the earth work of the Gujeránwála and Syálkot line was nearly finished.

261. *Unmetalled Roads.*—Of these, the more important are roads in the hills. The cutting on the road from Kálka to Simla has been finished with the exception of about a mile and a half; work on the bridges at Kálka and Jabli is well advanced; the wooden viaduct along the Tára Devi cliffs has been removed, and a roadway of an average width of 16 feet constructed across the cliffs, partly blasted out of the rock, and partly built of dry stone masonry.

262. During the year, 4½ miles of solid roadway on the Hindustan and Tibet Road have been made across the Kashang cliffs; and the abutments of a wooden bridge of two spans of 30 feet each have been built at the Kashang river.

263. Of the eastern section of the Kangra Valley Road, about 8 miles have been completed between Nigal and Buner; this portion has been used for several months by carts. Of the western section, 14 miles between Bandar Ghat and Nurpore have been dressed, widened to 18 feet and provided with side drains; the heavy cliff cuttings at Kujian have partly, and those at Nurpore almost entirely been completed; five miles of this portion are now ready for wheeled traffic, and 4 more will shortly be opened. On both sections of the road, a considerable number of drains, culverts, and minor bridges were completed or in progress. The cart road from the barracks to the Police station at Dharmsála was completed.

264. The road from Pathánkot to Dalhousie has been improved for camel traffic, pending completion of the cart road on the new line; a cart road from Balún to Dhanéra was commenced by working parties of British Soldiers—the second section of the road from Balún to the Rávi, and the road from Balún to Laháligally were completed.

265. Some dangerous parts of the road from Ráwalpindi to Murree were protected by parapet walls and railings. The road from Haripore to Darband in Hazára has been completed; a rocky portion between Kirplian and Darband, formerly impassable for guns, has now been made fit for passage of artillery.

266. For several years past, large parties of British Soldiers have been employed during the summer months, with the happiest results, in the improvement of the road connecting Murree and Abbottabad; last season Her Majesty's 1—19th and 77th Regiments supplied the working party, which consisted of 17 officers and 650 men. Work was commenced about the middle of May, but was brought to an abrupt close early in August, the parties having been withdrawn for the Hazára Field Force. One mile of the road

between Kalabagh and Baragally was made and dressed, and on about 2 miles more good progress was made; the work was in many places very difficult.

267. The line of road constructed over the Mirkalan pass for communication between Kohat and Peshawar has been opened for camel traffic and is nearly complete, good progress has been made with the widening of the road from Kohat to Attock. The tunnel at Bahádur Khail on the road from Kohat to Bunnoo is approaching completion; the arching is nearly all done, and the casing is in progress.

268. Of roads in the plains, 2 miles of the Hissar and Hansi line were renewed; and 4 miles of the line from Hánsi to Bhiwáni improved and repaired; on the Amritsar and Syálkot line, the road as far as Ajnála is fitted for traffic, and beyond Ajnála the work was in progress, as was the road connecting Tarn Tárn and Harikipattan in the Amritsar district. All the above works afforded employment to numbers of the famine-stricken population. The Railway feeder from Búria near Jagádri to Abdullapore has been completed; 16 miles of the new road between Syálkot and Gurdáspore have been opened for fair weather traffic; and work has been executed on the Lahore and Shekhupura, the Multán and Dera Ghází Khan and other unmetalled roads.

269. *District Roads.*—Considerable progress was made during the past year in nearly every district, in the repair, improvement, extension and construction of roads in the interior, whereby, in several places, employment was found for the able-bodied poor. Of these roads the most noticeable are (1) the railway feeders connecting Ládwa and other towns in the Amballa district with the Dehli line, and Kassúr in the Lahore district with the Multan line; and (2) the hill roads of the Kangra district—of the latter, the portion of the Sultánpore (Kullu) road from Baijnáth up the Babbu Pass, 15 miles in length, has been opened out for mules at a gradient not exceeding 1 in 10 feet on the Kullu and Lahaul and Ladákh road, a bridge was constructed over a large ravine, the section from Koksar to the Rapsing ravine has been opened out to a width of 10 feet, and in the next section the road has been completed as far as the Simla ravine; timber has been felled for the Tserap bridge; and arrangements have been made for establishing a small village at Lingti on the borders of British territory between the Bára Lácha and Láng Lácha passes for the convenience of travellers and traders in stress of weather, and for *sarais* or houses of refuge at Koksar, Kailang, and Darcha: this last *sarai* was completed.

270. *Arboriculture.*—Trees were planted out in groves and avenues along many roads and encamping grounds, but the year was very unfavorable for arboriculture, and much of the labor of past years was destroyed; owing to the great drought, about five-sixths of the previous plantings are reported to have died in the Sirsa district, and many other districts suffered from the same cause. Preparations were made for planting trees along the Customs roads in the Sirsa district.

271. *Bridges.*—On the Grand Trunk Road between Dehli and Lahore, the work for protecting the up-stream wing of the Márkanda bridge has been completed; 1,500 feet of railings have been provided for the approaches of the Gaggar bridge, 200 feet remaining to be done; the bridge over the Ludiana nulla was nearly completed; and the foundations of the wells in the West Beyn bridge between Jullundhur and Amritsar were taken down 36 feet below water level, and filled with concrete. On the trunk road from Lahore to Pesháwar, the bridge over the Bhimbar was finished; the Nangal Dúna Singh bridge, and the protection works for the foundations of that over the Pedh nulla, were nearly so; of the large bridge of 15 arches of 53 span each over the Soháu near Ráwalpindi, one abutment and 3 arches remained to be finished, and the adjoining bridge over the Leh stream was nearly half finished; both these bridges have since been opened for traffic.

272. In the eastern section of the Kángra Valley road, the Nigal bridge was completed and opened for traffic, and the Buner bridge (like the Nigal, a single arch of 140 feet span) was well advanced; in the western section, the Triloknáth and Bháli bridges are approaching completion, and good progress was made in those over the Brál and Dehri streams.

273. Work was executed on the bridges on the Ráwalpindi and Murree line; on the abutments of the suspension bridge over the Jhelum river at Kohála; on the Tút-ki-garhi bridge in Kohát; and on the timber bridge over the Búdni stream between Pesháwar and the fort of Shabkadr.

274. *Boat bridges and ferries.*—New superstructures were given, and where necessary, new boats were supplied, and improvements made in the approaches to the boat bridges crossing the Sutlej at Philór and Ferozpore, the Byás at Wazír Bhular, the Rávi at Shádera, the Chenáb at Wazírabád, the Jhelum at the station of that name, and the Indus at Attok. A new planked roadway was in progress at the Koréshi ferry opposite Dera Ghází Khan.

275. *River Improvements.*—During the working season, the Indus conservancy establishment was employed, as in previous years, in the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of the river; off Jalálpore, below Kálabágh, a mass of hard sand-stone and pebbles, 22 feet high and 53 feet in girth, was removed; between Jalálpore, and Dera Ismail Khan, several large trees were removed by means of purchase-tackle and gunpowder; between Moach and Míanwáli, down the Kálaur or eastern passage, the works of two wells, and snags consisting of large sisso trees, 8 and 9 feet in girth, were similarly removed; as well as 124 snags between Dera Ismail Khan and Ghalli, the greater number of which were clusters of trees of various sizes, locked together, one of which extended 35 feet across the stream, with a depth of only one foot of water above; the works of one well and 24 snags were also removed between Ghalli and Naushéra. These operations extended over a distance of 280 miles; about 3,000 lbs of gunpowder were expended, in 154 charges, varying from 5 to 100 lbs.

276. *Accommodation for travellers.*—New travellers' bungalows were provided at Dehli, Ambála, Ferozpore, Montgomery, and Déwal (in Hazára); others were in progress at Kotla in the Kangra valley, Murjai and Jámpore in the Dera Gházi Khan district, Edwardesabad (Bunnoo), and Khushálgurh in the Kohát district. Minor rest houses were constructed in the Sirsa, Kangra, Montgomery, Muzuffurgurh and Dera Ismail Khan districts. *Sarais* were further constructed or were in progress in the districts of Hushiárpore, Lahore, Gujeranwala, Gujerát, Jhelum, Shahpore, Multán, Montgomery, Jhung, Pesháwar and Kohát. Encamping grounds were formed at Shikoh between Kángra and Dharmsála, and at Parmanand between Amritsar and Pathánkot; enclosures were made round the cemeteries at various encamping grounds. Tanks and wells for the convenience of travellers were constructed at various localities in several districts.

277. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The *Diwán-i-ám*, the *Diwán-i-Khás* and the *Saman-burj*, in the Palace of Dehli, are being restored; the marble work has been cleaned, new in-laid work has been put in where necessary, and the buildings have been repaired. The *Diwán-i-Khás* has been enclosed.

278. The basement of the Memorial Monument at Dehli has been completed, and the superstructure is in hand; monuments are being built on the battle-fields of Mudki, Aliwál, Ferozshah and Sobraon; the Nicholson Obelisk in the Márgalla pass has been completed.

An Institute, containing a museum and public assembly room—to be used also for meetings of the Municipal Committee, and as a soldiers' reading and lecture room—was constructed at Dharmsála from local sources and private subscriptions. Town halls were completed at Gurdáspore, and Kálanaur in the Gurdáspore district, at Khusháb and Bhéra in the Shahpore district, and at Dera Ismail Khan, and additions were made to that at Kurnal. New gateways with accommodation for Municipal Police were erected at Sirsa, Gujeranwála and Montgomery.

279. Extensive sewage and drainage works were in progress in the city of Amritsar; as also in the cities of Lahore and Multán, and to a less extent at several other towns; bathing places for women and public necessaries were provided at several places; improvements and additions were made to various station roads and city streets, as well as to the public gardens at Dehli, Hissár, Rohtuk, Dharmsála, Lahore, Gujeránwála, and Multán; and progress was made in the renovation of the *Rámbágh* at Amritsar.

280. FORESTS.—The forest area under the Punjab Forest Department (which is under the immediate control of the Public Works Department) consisted, as in the previous year, of the Jhelum, Chenáb, Rávi, Byás, and Sutlej Divisions, the Canal Division for superintending tree plantations on the banks of irrigation canals, and the new Fuel Plantation Division; the latter has been consolidated, and its operations extended; the total number of fuel plantations is now 17, covering an area of 6,275 acres.

281. An interesting experiment has been commenced in an attempt grow the Australian Gum tree (Eucalyptus,) on a large scale, and hither- the progress of the young trees has been satisfactory. The number of antations will in all probability be shortly reduced, as it is intended to ave a few large tracts, rather than a number of small and scattered patches f wood-land.

282. A new Division, called the Fuel Reserve Division, has been com- enced for the purpose of protecting and working systematically the ex- ting *rakhs* or wood-lands in the plains. In the hill districts, felling perations have been much circumscribed, as the necessity for rest and a reatly diminished demand on the resources of the deodar forests has been elt. A very large quantity of timber had however, been previously cut, and eft in the rocky glens and *nallas* of the Rávi, and Chenáb; and the work- ng out of this (whether Government or traders' property) has given full ccupation to the Executive Establishment.

283. The deodar forests of Kagbán have been taken under the nanagement of the Forest Department, and arrangements are in progress or taking over all other valuable forest tracts in the Hazára, Kángra and ther districts.

284. The following is an abstract showing the operations, income and xpenditure of the Department :—

	Direction.	Fuel Plantation Division.	Canal Division.	Jhelum Division.	Chenab Division.	Ravi Division.	Bias Division.	Sutlej Division.	TOTAL. 1868-69.	TOTAL. 1867-68.
Deodar trees felled ... No.	...	...	...	350	...	...	397	208	955	1,569
P. Excelsa trees felled ... "	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	270
Logs launched or converted in forests ... "	...	...	...	878	...	4,069	4,045	985	9,977	15,579
Unrecorded logs launched "	...	...	...	...	10,813	...	...	...	10,813	2,673
Windfalls launched ... "	...	...	...	...	2,980	...	246	...	3,226	6,775
Deodar brought into Depôt, c. f.	...	...	...	41,544·7	153,573	24,397	50,336	52,922	322,772·7	651,349
Inferior pines do. ... "	...	...	...	...	13,513	5,796	4,831	...	24,140	81,059
Deodar sold ... "	...	...	...	15,060·7	307,027	25,537	59,753	41,564	560,548·7	596,520
Average per rupee for do. "	...	...	...	per 100 c. f. Rs. 59-10-9	2·94	1·37	0·50	per 100 c. f. 89·54	...	...
Amount of sales ... Rs.	...	8,622	33,786	9,022	1,11,169	33,538	45,887	37,216	2,79,240	3,15,865
Outstandings at end of year "	...	...	...	3,147	55,831	51,883	16,177	794	1,27,832	1,43,308
Estimated value of timber in Depôt at end of year "	...	...	...	18,835	3,429	9,070	2,780	5,245	39,359	72,195
Estimated value of receipts in Depôt during year "	...	...	...	26,204	32,712	14,204	35,000	42,461	1,50,581	2,44,758
Total expenditure for the year ... "	17,985	67,207	16,533	15,877	68,743	38,077	37,012	31,834	2,03,268	3,14,273
Holes planted with Deodar No.	...	...	...	600 nursery beds.	...	342	15,600	5,700	21,642	24,724
[illegible] acres	...	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	[illegible]

C.—Railways.

285. Railway Extension.—The reports of the two Committees appointed to report on the various lines of Railway, the early construction of which was considered most essential for the prosperity of the Punjab, were received during the year; both agreed in advocating the completion of the two main lines, *viz.*, from Lahore to Peshâwar, and from Multán to Kotri. The branch lines proposed were not considered emergently necessary. The reports were concurred in generally by the Punjab Government, which earnestly advocated as a measure of vital importance to the future development of the Province, the construction of the Indus Valley Railway, as well as that of the Peshâwar Railway, which had been previously agreed upon.

286. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.—During the year, many important questions have occupied the attention of Government, with regard to the construction of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, the first Railway in India commenced under direct Government agency. The report of the Survey, conducted under Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, who was appointed by Government to ascertain the practicability of a Railway of the route of the Grand Trunk Road, as an alternative to that proposed by Mr. Lee Smith through the Salt Range, was generally favorable, the line being carried in the vicinity of the road, *viâ* Gujeranwála and Jhelum to Ráwalpindi. This direction of the line has since been definitely adopted by Government.

287. On the construction of this line of Railway being resolved upon by the Home Government, Mr. Lee Smith was appointed by the Secretary of State as Chief Engineer, and ordered to proceed with a large staff of Engineers to Lahore, where he arrived in February 1869; since when the Chief Engineer and staff have been constantly employed in surveying and collecting data to enable Government to come to a determination on all the material questions connected with the line.

Lately nearly every important matter has been finally decided upon by Government, for the most part in partial communication with Mr. Lee Smith, and general principles have been laid down for the construction of the line. The Railway is to be designed and carried out with the greatest economy consistent with reasonable efficiency; the rails to be laid on the surface of the Grand Trunk Road, wherever a saving will result by so doing; the steepest gradients to be admitted, the large bridges to be made available for ordinary road traffic on the same level; while the minor road bridges now existing are to be utilized as much as possible for Railway purposes.

As some of the bridge iron-work, permanent-way, &c., has already been ordered from England, it is expected that the works will be commenced vigorously as soon as the regular estimates now under preparation have been sanctioned.

288. Dehli Railway.—On the 14th November 1868, the late Viceroy and Governor General of India, on the invitation of the Agent of the Company, presided at the official opening of the line between Meerut and Ambála; and at a public entertainment given by the Company on the occasion, expressed his satisfaction at the steady progress made in the completion of this Railway, and his appreciation of the labors of all the officials, both of the Railway Company and of Government, who were concerned in its construction.

This important section, however, was not thrown open to the public till the 19th January 1869; since when the amount of traffic, in spite of some difficulties having at first been met with in coming to a satisfactory arrangement with the East Indian Railway, for the through-booking of passengers and goods, has been in every way most encouraging, and has exceeded all previous expectations.

289. Another section of the Dehli Railway between Ludiána and Ambála was also expected to have been opened at the close of the year under review; but the want of carriage for the permanent-way, owing to the unusual demand for carriage for the importation of grain, caused by the famine lately prevailing in the Punjab, has prevented this expectation being realized.

290. All attempts to turn the main channel of the River Sutlej under the existing Railway bridge having completely failed, it has been finally decided to lengthen the bridge on the Ludiána side by 20 spans, at a cost of over seven lakhs of rupees. This will delay the completion of unbroken through Railway communication between the Punjab and Calcutta for about a year, as it is not expected that the execution of these additional works will be brought to a close before May 1871.

291. Punjab Railway.—Little or no change has taken place either in the condition or prospects of the Punjab Railway; no great alteration having occurred in the course of the river Chenáb, the lower terminus yet remains at Ráj Ghát.

292. The traffic earnings of the year under review—*vide* Appendix III. C—compare favorably with those of the year previous. The financial result, however, is not so good, owing to an increase proportionately greater in the working expenses.

293. A few changes have taken place in the *personnel* of the Punjab and Dehli Railways, the most noticeable being the assumption of the Agency by Major General Saunders A. Abbott, on the 11th August 1868.

In February 1869, Mr. Von Hafen, late Acting Assistant Agent, and then Assistant Traffic Manager, was convicted under sections 403, 406, and 408 of the Indian Penal Code, of breach of trust and criminal misap-

propriation of property, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Lahore to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half.

Throughout the year, the Railway Companies have been engaged in legal actions resulting from the irregularities committed under the management of the late Agent (Colonel Elphinstone). A decree for about Rs. 68,174 was obtained in the Lahore Deputy Commissioner's Court against Mr Robinson, the late Chief Accountant and Auditor, and another for Rs. 20,263 against R. Stewart and Co., a contracting firm, and other actions are yet pending.

294. *Amalgamation of undertakings of the Scinde Railway Company.* Measures have been taken for amalgamating not only the Punjab and Dehli Railways, but the whole of the undertakings of the Scinde Railway Company. The consent of Government has been given to the step being carried out, and the proposal was carried by a very large majority of shareholders, at a Special Meeting held to consider the question.

295. *Government Railway Police.*—The scheme for providing Government Railway Police over the whole system of the Punjab and Dehli Railways was approved by the Government of India and the Board of Directors, and came in force on the 1st January 1869. The result, as far as can yet be seen, is satisfactory.

296. Expenditure.—The expenditure from Imperial revenues on Railways during the past year was Rs. 1,81,041; of which Rs. 1,13,551 was on the Northern (State) Railway, and Rs. 67,490 on Guaranteed Railways.

D —Agricultural.

297. The required informatiom regarding crops and stock will be found in Appendices III. D.—1 and 2. An attempt was made to obtain the statistics of rent and produce (Statement III. D.—3) prescribed by the Statistical Committee ; but the results were so manifestly erroneous, that it has been thought advisable to omit the return on the present occasion. It is hoped that more trustworthy information may be obtainable next year.

298. Crops.—As noticed under the head of Assessed Area, there has been a considerable decrease in cultivation owing to the scanty and unseasonable rain-fall. The decrease in the spring crop was 475,920 acres, and in the autumn crop 1,619,041 acres. There was a decrease of 145,000 acres in the rice crop, of 73,000 acres in the wheat crop, and of nearly 2 millions of acres under the head of other food grains. The proportions in which the various crops were grown were very much the same as in the preceding year. The proportions were as follows :—

Spring Crop.—	Wheat, ...	60·26	per cent.
	Other food grains, ...	30·47	„
	Oil seeds, ...	3·61	„
	Vegetables, ...	1·55	„
	Tobacco, ...	0·94	„
	Poppy, ...	0·14	„
Autumn Crop.—	Rice, ...	8·86	„
	Other food grains, ...	70·22	„
	Sugar-cane, ...	4·27	„
	Cotton, ...	9·55	„
	Indigo, ...	0·42	„
	Oil seeds, ...	1·24	„

299. *Rice* is chiefly grown in the districts of Ambála, Hushiárpore, Kángra, Amritsar, Syálkot, and Hissár. Of the 5½ millions of acres under *wheat*, more than 3 millions are in the Divisions of Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundhur and Ráwalpindi, which are either within the reach of canals, or are in that region near the hills where the rain-fall is greatest. *Other food grains* are pretty equally distributed. The great bulk of the *sugar-cane* crop is grown in the Amritsar and Jullundhur Divisions.

300. *Tea in the Kángra Valley.*—From a report recently furnished by Major E. H. Paske, Deputy Commissioner of Kángra, it appears that there are now on the slopes of the Chamba range of Himalayas overlooking the Kángra valley, between Sháhpore and Baijnáth, 19 tea estates, owned chiefly by Europeans, covering in all 8,708 acres, of which 2,635 acres are under tea. In addition to the above are some 45 small plantations of from 2 to 50 acres each, the property of native agriculturists, covering in all 351 acres, of which 148 acres are now under tea cultivation.

301. The aggregate produce of the 19 estates above mentioned amounted, in 1868, to 241,332℔s. The produce per acre varied considerably; the average was 91 ℔s per acre, but with high cultivation an acre of tea bushes can be made to produce 250℔s. Major Paske estimates the cost of producing and manufacture of tea on an estate yielding 190℔s to 200℔s an acre at about 8 annas (1 shilling) per ℔. The average price realized during 1868, was Rs. 1-1-3 or 2*s.* 2*d.* per ℔, leaving 9 annas, 3 pie, or 1*s.* 2*d.* per ℔, from which to defray cost of transport, manufacture of tea boxes, and other charges subsequent to manufacture. Most of the plantations are believed to pay their working expenses, but a few only have as yet yielded a dividend; but as, with one exception, no tea plantation has been in existence more than 8 years, and the development of the tea plant is slower in the North West Himalayas than elsewhere, while the local market is in its infancy, more can hardly have been expected, and Major Paske feels satisfied that with ordinary care and management, every planter will find his undertaking a success. One element of success is to be found in the fact that the estates, compared with those in Assam and elsewhere, are small and manageable.

302. There are *four* markets available for the sale of Kangra teas at a profit:—

(1).—The London market;
(2).—The Local European market;
(3).—The Local Native market;
(4).—The Central Asian market.

The first has been a good deal resorted to by the Kangra planters; but though profit has in some cases been realized, it is found to be uncertain and fluctuating, while the trade is exposed to much risk. It is estimated that by the time Kangra tea is landed in England, it has cost the planter on an average 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per ℔., so that after payment of duty, brokerage and agency charges, the margin of profit is under favorable circumstances reduced to a minimum.

The Local European market is more promising; Kangra teas are becoming generally used in Messes, European families, and to some extent by the Commissariat; but the market, though promising, is, of course, limited in extent.

The Local native market, though now in its infancy, is of increasing importance; it already consumes considerable quantities of the coarser qualities of black teas, tea dust and green teas; and the practice of tea drinking is steadily increasing; but the greater portion of the teas purchased for native consumption are purchased for export to the tea-drinking populations of Cábul, Herát, Bokhára and Yárkand. As for Yárkand, the opening there for the sale of Kángra teas is described by Mr. Shaw, the enterprizing traveller, who has just returned from six months' sojourn in those parts as most promising; and the correctness of his opinion has been practically

tested by an adventurous native trader, Tára Singh of Ráwalpindi, who last year took a consignment of Kángra teas to Yárkand, and has just returned, having sold his consignment at a large profit.

303. The supply of labor in the Kángra valley continues abundant and cheap—the wages of a laborer being only Rs. 4 per mensem; while the new cart road now in progress from the plains at Núrpore, along the Kángra valley to Baijnáth, will when completed reduce the cost of transport of tea, besides being a monument of engineering skill highly creditable to Captain Browne, R. E., by whom it has been aligned and in part constructed.

304. Major Paske, in concluding his report, bears most favorable testimony to the "good feeling always evinced by the Kangra planters in their intercourse with the authorities, and the good will and consideration they display towards the native population."

305. *Cinchona.*—There are four cinchona plantations in different parts of the Kángra valley, two owned by companies, and two by private individuals—all of which give promise of success. The plant was originally introduced experimentally in June 1862, by Major W. Nassau Lees, LL. D., the site selected was *New Quito*, 4,500 feet above the level of the sea; during the first two years the experiment was unpromising, partly owing to the site being at too great an elevation; this plantation has now passed into the hands of the Punjab Cinchona Association, and has been removed to *Bowárna* in the Pálam valley, with an elevation of about 3,000 feet, 3 miles from which a subsidiary plantation at the same elevation has been established at *Monsumbal*. The results so far have been very encouraging; at the close of the year 1868, 32 acres had been planted out, the total number of trees on the two estates being 55,000. A small parcel of the bark of the *Succirubra* species from the Bowárna estate, taken from branches of trees 2½ years old, 4½ feet high and 5½ inches in circumference, was found on analysis to contain 2·5 per cent. of quinia.

The second plantation owned by a company is situated at *Somáli*, at elevations varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet; 16 acres have been planted out, and the total number of plants exceeds 21,000.

The other two plantations are at *Bhattu* and *Daroh*, the height of each being a little more than 3,000 feet; at the former 5 acres, and at the latter 10 acres, have been planted out.

306. The total area under cinchona plantation is about 63 acres, on which are 29,000 young trees all thriving luxuriantly, some having attained a height of 6 feet; in nurseries and propagation houses, there are 70,000 young plants, which when planted out will cover an area of about 150 acres; on the oldest plantation some of the largest trees have given seed, which have germinated well, and have produced several thousand seedlings. Ex-

perience has shown that cinchona plants of the species *Succirubra Micrantha* and *Calisaya* thrive best in the Kangra valley at an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet above sea-level, while the species *Condaminea* requires a somewhat higher elevation.

307. *China Grass.*—No progress can be reported in the development of this article of manufacture. It is satisfactorily proved that the plant thrives luxuriantly in the Kángra district, and produces a valuable fibre, for which there is an unlimited demand in England; all that seems required for developing an important trade in this commodity is—first, the erection of suitable machinery for detaching the fibre from the stem, and secondly, capital.*

308. Stock.—Disease and want of proper food caused a great loss of cattle during the year. The loss was about 450,000, of which nearly 380,000 died in the districts of Hissár and Sirsa alone. Takkávi advances, or loans to agriculturists, on a large scale, were sanctioned about the close of the year, to enable the people to replace their losses and prepare their land for the ensuing autumn crop.

309. The number of horses shows a slight increase, and is now 96,226. The largest number reported in any one district is 9,351 in Gujerát. The division in which there is the smallest number of horses is Hissár, where there are only 2,763; but on the other hand the number of camels in that division is large, being 20,292.

310. There are about 150,000 camels in the province, of which 40,000 are in the Multán division, 36,000 in the Deraját, 31,000 in the Ráwalpindi Division, and the remainder distributed over other localities, the smallest number (875) being in the Amritsar Division.

311. There are over 100,000 carts, being an increase of 16,749 as compared with last year. Much of this increase is doubtless due to greater accuracy in the returns, but there is no doubt that the increase of trade, the improvement of communications, and the high rates of carriage, are exercising an appreciable effect on the wheeled conveyance of the country.

312. The number of boats in the rivers is 3,307; a large trade is carried in boats up and down the Indus, and the large rivers that flow into it.

313. Famine relief operations.—Owing to the failure of the autumnal rains of 1868, considerable distress prevailed in many parts of the province towards the end of the year; the *kharíf* or autumn crop was very scanty, and in many districts entirely perished, and the herbage having been scorched up, agricultural cattle died by thousands, while the *rabbi* or spring crop was much below the average. Accordingly sanction was conveyed to suspend, wherever necessary, the Government demand for land revenue, and to the liberal ad-

* Since the above was written, the Supreme Government has offered liberal rewards for the invention of suitable machinery for separating the fibre, and has decided to establish a Government plantation for growing and preparing the fibre.

vance of loans to agriculturists for the purchase of seed, corn, cattle, &c.; relief works were set on foot for the employment of the able-bodied poor; District Committees were organized for the purposes of affording local relief; and a Central Relief Committee was appointed at Lahore, under the Presidency of the Financial Commissioner. A memorandum by the Secretary of the Central Committee, describing the progress of the famine and the measures of relief adopted, is annexed to this report, together with a statement compiled in this office, showing the expenditure incurred up to the close of the year 1868-69.

314. From this statement it will be seen that, in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,68,711 advanced to agriculturists, there was expended in relief works for the able-bodied, and in direct relief to the young and infirm poor, a sum exceeding 4 lakhs of Rupees; of which nearly 1 lakh was obtained by private contributions, and ½ a lakh from Local funds, the remainder being paid from the Imperial Revenues.

E.— Prices of Produce and Labor.

315. PRODUCE.—Appendix III. E.—1 shows that food was cheaper in June 1868 than during the preceding year. But in January 1869, prices had risen to famine rates in consequence of the drought that prevailed during the intervening months. In January 1869, wheat was selling in Dehli at $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers (or $22\frac{1}{2}$ pounds) per rupee, and in the other districts specified in the return as follows :—

Ambála, ...	$9\frac{1}{4}$ Seers.
Lahore, ...	$9\frac{3}{4}$ "
Syálkot, ...	$10\frac{3}{4}$ "
Multán, ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ "
Pesháwar, ...	$14\frac{5}{16}$ "

In some of the frontier districts, prices were at all times considerably lower than elsewhere. Prices were highest in the arid parts of the Dehli and Hissár Divisions, which are not given in the returns; but the figures are ascertainable from the returns published in the *Gazette* at the time. The prices of wheat were in January as follows :—

Karnal, ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$ Seers.
Hissár, ...	9 "
Rohtuk, ...	$9\frac{1}{4}$ "
Sirsa, ...	$8\frac{3}{5}$ "

In the Multán Division, prices did not rise to the same extent, owing partly to the extensive importations from Sind, which also had the effect of keeping down the prices in all districts within reach of Railway and the great rivers.

During January and February, prices decreased to some extent, owing to a pretty general fall of rain. But as this rain did not continue, prices again rose in the southern and eastern tracts.

In Hissár and Sirsa, wheat again rose to from 9 to 10 seers per rupee, and remained at that price at the close of the year.

The rates at that date were :—

	Dearest.
Hissár, ...	9 and 10 Seers.
Sirsa, ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gujrát, ...	9 and 10 "
Shahpore, ...	9 and 11 "
	Cheapest.
Lahore, ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 Seers.
Ferozpore, ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$ "
Multán, ...	14 and 16 "
Muzuffergurh, ...	15 and 16 "
Deraját, ...	14 and 16 "

316. Since the close of the year, the tendency has been towards an equalization of prices; but in the frontier districts, wheat is still cheaper than in the interior.

317. LABOR.—The prescribed statistics are given in Appendix III. E.—2. Wages for skilled laborers vary as before from 4 annas to 12 annas a day, and for unskilled labour from 2 annas to 5 annas. The rate of 5 annas, however, for unskilled labour appears to be quite exceptional, and occurs only in the Simla and Ráwalpindi districts. The average rate for the province is more correctly from 2 annas to 3 annas. But in large towns and in hill stations, 4 annas is a common rate.

The rate for carts appears to have risen from Rs. 1-10-2 to 1-13-5 per day. But it is possible these rates are not stated very accurately, as it is not usual to hire carts by the day. They are commonly paid according to the number of bullocks, and the number of stages on the journey, and among natives, they are usually paid according to the load carried, or at a lump sum for the whole trip.

Similarly camels are usually engaged by the month. The rate per day is given at seven or eight annas, which would be from Rs. 13 to 15 a month, but camels can be had for about Rs. 8 a month, or a little more.

318. Wages and carriage rates still show a tendency to increase. Even where distress was caused by scarcity of food, high prices, and want of agricultural employment, it was difficult to get men to labour at relief works for less than 2 annas or 2½ annas a day.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

319. The return prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in Appendix III. F., but the information is far from complete. The following resumé of the metallic and mineral resources of the Province, and of the Native States in subordination to the Punjab Government, is derived chiefly from the valuable work of Mr. Baden Powell on the Economic Products of the Punjab.

320. METALS AND ORES.—The principal metallic products of the Punjab, are *Iron, Copper, Antimony, Lead* and *Gold*.

321. *Iron.* The iron ores of the Punjab are produced along its north-eastern mountain frontier, as well as in the low hills of the Suleméni range, and those to the south-east of the Bunnoo district, and to some extent in Salt Range, and in the hilly portions of the Gurgaon district. Along the Himalayan frontier, the principal places of production are, the Simla Hill States of Júbal, Dhámi, Bassáhir and Rámpore; the independent States of Mandi and Suket, Trans Sutlej; Kot Khai, Fattehpore, and Bír Bangál in the Kángra district; the hills of Chamba; Reyasi, Sauf, Kutyár, and Pùnch in the territories of the Maharajah of Kashmír; and Bakót in Hazára. The ore is also obtained at Bajour, in the hills north of Pesháwar, and at Kánigoram in the Wazírí hills.

322. The iron ores of the Himalayas are mostly magnetic oxides of singular purity, and exist in a great measure in the form of an iron sand or aggregate particles of oxide of iron; in other places the ore is found as a massive hœmatite, and is sometimes associated with copper. In Sukét and a few other localities, a glistening micaceous iron ore or glistening hœmatite occurs; in one or two instances it is exhibited as a hydrated peroxide.

The selling price of native manufactured iron, varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per maund of 80 lbs., according to quality.

323. *Copper* ore is found in small quantities in the hilly portions of the Gurgaon and Hissár districts, and in the Salt Range; it also exists in Kullu and Spitti, but has not heretofore been worked. Some copper and lead mines have recently been examined in the Kulu sub-division of the Kángra district by Mr. Calvert, a gentleman of experience in mining, to whom a mining lease has been granted.

324. *Antimony.*—This metal occurs in various parts of the province as a black ore of antimony; in composition it is a ter-sulphide, and is called by the natives *surma*. It is fused by heating in a covered pot; the metal melts easily and runs off—the ore usually contains lead, and sometimes silver, iron, copper and arsenic. The use of this metal as an alloy or pure metal for scientific purposes is unknown in the Punjab; but the ter-sulphide is reduced to a fine powder, and sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes, in which case it is supposed to act as a tonic to the

nerves of the eye, and to strengthen the sight. This *surma* is in use in all eastern countries. The ore is much imported from Kandahár, but is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan range; *surma* also occurs in the Salt Range, in Bhagát, in Kullu, in Spitti, and at Bajour in the hills north of Peshávar.

325. *Lead* occurs in various places in the form of a sulphuret or galena, sometimes associated with quartz; it is called *surma* by the natives, and is confounded by them with antimony. Lead mines exist in the hill state of Bhagát, of which Captain G. D. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained a mining lease, as well as in Kullu, which have as before remarked been recently leased to Mr. Calvert.

326. *Gold.*—This metal occurs only in sand, washed down in greater or less abundance, by the rivers of the Punjab. Gold washing is taxed, and becomes a source of revenue to the State, but the amount realized is insignificant. Not more than 3 or 4 annas worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's labour at washing.

327. SALTS.—Under this head are classed alimentary salt, including common rock, and evaporated salt—saltpetre—alum—barilla (*sajji*)—salammoniac (*naushádar*) and borax (*sohága*). All these are important articles of trade. Another salt, called *kalar*, or *reh*, an efflorescent sulphate of soda, is so prevalent in some parts of the country as to destroy cultivation—it has not yet been utilized, nor have the efforts which have been made from time to time to discover a cheap method of neutralizing its evil effects on the soil been successful. The manufactories of saltpetre and the salt mines, are sources of permanent revenue to the State. In some places, as at Jhung, Montgomery and Sirsa, there is income derived from the manufacture of barilla, and in Gurgaon, Rohtuk and Hissár from the brine pits.

328. *Rock Salt* is found in the Salt Range, running through the Jhelum and Sháhpore districts, and on to Kálabágh, Trans Indus; in the chain of hills running from the river Indus towards Bahádur Khail in the Kohát district; and at Drang and Gumatti, in Mandi territory.

329. The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness, but masses of salt are also found interspersed among the marls and detached from the main beds. There are three principal varieties of salt, *viz*. red, white and crystal salt; the red is preferred for merchandize, as it does not break up so readily as the others; the white variety not unfrequently passes into a gray or greenish and purplish color; the crystal salt when pure, is a mineral of great beauty. In chemical composition, all the varieties resemble one another; the red color of the salt is said to be due to organic matter, and not to iron; the gray and other opaque colors are the result of an admixture of soil or other impurities. The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, is remarkably pure; it contains trace of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium—on which account it is very little deliquescent.

330. The mines are of two kinds; one where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations—the other where, as at Kálabágh, the salt is at the surface, and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at five places in the Range, *viz.*, at the Kheora, Mukrach and Sardi mines in the Jhelum district, at the Warcha mine in the Shahpore district, and at the Kálabágh quarry in the Bunnoo district. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government, and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for Rs. 3 per maund. The total out-turn during 1868-69, was maunds 13,07,378, valued at Rs. 37,65,580; in the previous year the out-turn was maunds 11,76,237, valued at Rs. 35,28,710. Salt exists in large quantities at nine other localities in the Salt Range, but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes even beyond the frontier on all sides. A special trade is carried on between Hazara and Kashmir in exchange for "ghee." Punjab salt is used throughout Kashmír by the richer classes, and also in the Jummoo territory; beyond these districts the poorer classes and the army consume Changthán and Thibet salt.

331. In the Kohat district, salt is obtained from five quarries in the chain of hills running from the river Indus towards Bahádur Khail; these are at Malgín, Jatta, Narí, Kharak, and Bahádur Khail. It is chiefly of a black or dark green color, and is found near the surface. The rates levied vary at the different places; at Malgín, Jatta, and Narí a fee of 4 annas per maund is taken by Government; at Kharak the fee is 3 annas, and at Bahádur Khail 2 annas. Salt is obtainable at thirteen other places in these hills; but its excavation is prohibited. The total out-turn for 1868-69 was maunds 402,777, valued at Rs. 82,483; in 1867-68, the Kohát mines yielded maunds 382,671, valued at Rs. 83,135. A portion of this salt finds its way down the Indus; the greater portion is consumed by the Pathán tribes inhabiting the Peshávar, Kohát and Bunnoo districts, and the countries beyond the North-Western frontier.

332. At Drang and Gumatti, in the territory of the Raja of Mandi, salt of a dull gray color, much mixed with impurities, is obtained from excavations or pits; it is far cheaper than pure salt, and is on this account used by the poorer classes in the hills and submontane districts. A considerable trade in Mandi salt is carried on by the hill people, who employ numbers of small cattle to carry it. These animals, often heavily laden, find their way with wonderful sagacity over the steep and stony paths they have to traverse. Donkeys and mules are employed also. The salt is usually bartered for gram, rice, and other articles of food.

333. *Evaporated Salt* is produced to some extent in the Hissár and Rohtuk districts and in Dera Ghazi Khan, but the great manufacturing district is Gurgaon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine or salt-impregnated water in shallow pans or pools to the heat of the sun. The celebrated Sámbhar salt is obtained from the neighbouring foreign territory of Jaipore.

Some of the salt villages are within the Gurgaon district, but those producing the best salt are in the Jhujjur pargannah. The salt is generally classified into two kinds, the *Salámbha* and the *Sultánpúri*; the latter being the best. Salámbha salt is made in the Noh pargannah, which contains twelve salt villages; Sultánpúri salt is made in the pargannah of Farraknaggur (containing one salt village), Jhársa, (3 villages) and Jhajjar (5 villages). The annual produce is about 100,000 maunds of Salámbha, and 700,000 maunds of Sultánpúri salt, the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund according to quality A tax, under the name of *Hákimi cess*, is levied by Government, varying from 6 pie to 1¾ annas per maund in addition to the customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

334. *Saltpetre* is found naturally in the soil in most districts of the Punjab, and is obtained by evaporation from water in which has been thrown earth containing the crude salt; it is manufactured in two methods: 1st, by boiling in pans; 2nd, by evaporation in shallow basins, termed by the natives *ágars*. A tax of Rs. 2 a year is levied on each boiling pan and of Rs. 8 a year on each *ágar*. There are about 4,200 pans, and about 20 *ágars* in the province: the annual yield per pan varies from 35 to 100 maunds; the largest quantity is produced in the Shahpore district.

335. In the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, an alimentary salt of a very inferior description, called by the natives *nimak shor*, is educed; it was formerly consumed by the poorer classes, but since the passing of Act XXXI of 1861, which subjects salt thus educed to the full duty whether purified or not, it is manufactured in comparatively small quantities, and is used for preserving hides, tanning leather, cleansing rice, and as a stimulant for cattle, particularly camels. From an analysis made in 1859 of 32 samples of saltpetre obtained from the districts of Sháhpore, Montgomery, Jhung and Multán (the principal saltpetre producing districts) it appeared that the proportion of alimentary salt varied from a mere trace in three samples, up to as much as 75 per cent., the average being about 22 per cent.

336. *Alum.*—Bituminous shale, yielding more or less alum, is abundant all through the Salt Range, but the manufacture is confined to Kálabágh on the river bank, and Kutki in the Trans-Indus portion of the Range; it is exported to all parts of the Punjab and Hindustan, being shipped from Esa Khail to the southern districts of Dera Gházi Khán and Dera Ismail Khán.

At Kálabágh the principal place of working is at Chátal, where the shale strata are nearly 200 feet thick; the alum produced is of a pinkish color, which arises from chloride of iron; the annual produce is about 12,000 maunds.

337. At Kutki, there are opposition alum works, owned by a company of Esa Khail merchants; these are of much more recent date than the Kálabágh works, which have gone on for eight or nine generations. The materials are cheaper, and the cost of production less at Kutki than at Kálabágh. The amount annually produced at Kutki is about 10,000 maunds. Kálabágh alum sells for Rs. 3-4-0 a maund on the spot, and Kutki alum at Rs. 2-8-0.

338. Some new alum works have recently been opened near Nimmal in the Kohát district; but no details of the amount produced or cost of production are available.

339. *Barilla.*—This is an impure carbonate of soda, prepared by burning plants of the *Salsola* and other species, and collecting the ashes which melt into a dark colored mass; it is called by the natives *sajji*, and is principally produced in the Montgomery, Sirsa and Jhung districts. The plants grow spontaneously; but as cultivation is increasing, the quantity of the plants, and consequently the amount of the alkali manufactured, is diminishing It is produced of several qualities, and its selling price varies from 8 Rs. to 8½ annas per maund.

340. *Sal Ammoniac.*—This important salt (chloride of ammonia—in the vernacular *naushádar*) is manufactured largely at Kaithal and Gúla in the Karnal district, the annual produce at the former place being 300 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,500, and at the latter 2,000 maunds valued at Rs. 30,000. It is occasionally extracted from brick kilns in other districts, but in small quantities. It is used as a freezing mixture with nitre and water, and in arts, in tinning and soldering metals, and in the operation of forgeing the compound iron used for gun barrels by native smiths.

341. *Borax*, called by the natives *sohága*, is not produced in the Punjab, but is imported from Thibet and the Púga valley in Lúdákh.

There it is collected in an impure state on the borders of certain lakes which, as they dry up, deposit the salt. The material is smeared with fat to prevent loss by evaporation, and is thus transported across the Himalaya on the backs of sheep and goats to the plains, where it is refined by boiling in lime water and evaporating. It is used in medicine, and in the arts as a glaze for pottery, as also by jewellers to clean gold, silver, &c. A sample of this borax, which was sent to England, cost at Kángra, Rs. 4 per maund or Rs. 113-2-10 per ton, and sold at Dundee for £35, or Rs. 350 per ton.

342. *Coal.*—Several samples of a mineral resembling coal, found in various parts of the province, have proved on examination to be in most instances lignite, and procurable in insignificant quantities. But in the Salt Range, a good fuel in larger quantities has been discovered in several localities, the best being in the neighbourhood of Kálabágh, where 6 mines

are at work supplying fuel for the steamers plying on the Upper Indus, the quantity obtained during 1868-69 being maunds 8,975. Coal or lignite occurs also in the Salt Range at Bhagánwála, Drengan, Kheora, Pid, and a few other places in the Jhelum district, but the quantity is believed to be too limited, and a large portion of it is too inaccessible, to be of practical value.

343. BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Sandstone, granite*, and other descriptions of stone suitable for building purposes, are procured in abundance in all the hilly portions of the province. White, black and gray *marbles* are obtained from Sahi Balubgurh, in the hills to the south-west of Dehli; and an inferior kind from Nárnoul in Patiála territory; the Salt Range contains many varieties; and yellow marble is to be found in Yusufzai.

344. *Kunkur*, or irregularly shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts, and is extensively used for metalling roads; it forms when burnt an excellent lime for mortar. *Limestone* of other descriptions is to be obtained in most of the hilly districts, and sometimes in the form of boulders, in the beds of torrents in the submontane tracts. The Salt Range is rich in *gypsum*.

345. *Slate*.—Extensive quarries, producing slate adapted for roofing and flooring, exist in the Kángra and Chamba hills, and are worked scientifically. Those at Kángra, near Dharmsála, and those in the vicinity of Dalhousie, are worked by European Companies. So also are the quarries in the Mewátti hills near Rewári in the Gurgaon district. Slates fit for roofing and flooring purposes, but in smaller quantities, are procurable in the hills about Simlá, and in other localities.

346. OTHER MINERALS.—Several deposits of *plumbago* exist in the hills near Sonah in the Gurgaon district; this mineral marks paper easily, but little of it appears fit for the manufacture of black-lead pencils. *Sulphur* is found extensively throughout the Salt Range, and is manufactured at Kohát; the valley of Púga in Ladákh, from whence borax is obtained, also yields sulphur.

347. Some attention has been given to the subject of *Kaolin*, or the clay from which porcelain is manufactured. It is procurable in plenty at Dalhousie, but the cost of carriage is great; it is also procurable in large quantities in the hills of the Gurgaon and Dehli districts. Specimens of the clay from both localities were sent for experiment to Dr. Hunter, Superintendent of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, who reported on them as follows:— "They are very fine, and almost identical with specimens of Kaolin which I have lately received from Vienna and Paris; they are nearly free from both iron and lime, containing only the faintest trace of these substances, and they burn of a pure white and stand intense degrees of heat. In order to utilize them, it will be necessary to add burnt quartz and felspar to them, to give strength and durability to the wares, and to enable them

to stand proper glazes." It is in contemplation in the Public Works Department, to send a quantity of the material to England, so that it may be tried at some of the principal Staffordshire potteries.

348. *Petroleum* is found at Jabba, near Kálabágh, at Dhádur and Narsingpore in the Salt Range, at Jabba near Núrpore, in the Algad ravine at Káfirkot on the Indus, at several places in the neighbourhood of Futtehjang in the Ráwalpindi, and in smaller quantities at other places. Experiments by boring, &c., are being carried on in the Ráwalpindi district, by the Public Works Department, to ascertain the quantity and quality of the oil; but they are not sufficiently advanced yet to admit of a definite opinion as to the ultimate value of the product.

G.—Manufactures.

349. An attempt has been made to collect the statistics of manufactures in the form laid down by the Statistical Committee, which will be found in Appendix III. G., but information of this nature can only be obtained with great difficulty, and without a special agency it is hopeless to expect returns even approaching to accuracy. Some of the districts have manifestly entered too small a number of workmen; in others the distinction between large and small works has not been observed; while in no single case has an attempt been made to ascertain the value of block. The return must therefore be regarded as nothing more than the roughest approximation to the truth.

350. According to the statistics given the total number of large manufactories was 480, and of small works, 370,498; the total number of workmen employed 1,359,631, and the total value of the manufactures of the year, Rs. 3,77,33,675. The latter sum probably much understates the truth; the detail of it is as follows :—

Silk, ...	Rs.	13,66,390
Cotton, ...	,,	1,21,71,092
Wool, ...	,,	11,26,179
Other Fibres, ...	,,	3,07,869
Paper, ...	,,	1,45,230
Wood, ...	,,	54,93,133
Iron, ...	,,	27,75,853
Brass and Copper, ..	,,	13,63,001
Building, ...	,,	12,57,390
Leather, ...	,,	45,39,804
Gold and Silver lace &c., ...	,,	15,41,960
Dyeing, ...	,,	4,16,325
Oil, ...	,,	20,22,782
Tea, ...	,,	1,45,760
Shawls, ...	,,	10,12,000
Other manufactures, ..	,,	20,48,908
	Total Rs.	3,77,33,675

351. Lahore and Multán have long been celebrated for their silks; the manufacture is also carried on to a considerable extent in Gurdáspore, Sháhpore, and Pesháwur, as well as at Bháwalpore and Patiála in foreign territory. Cotton goods are produced in nearly every part of the province, the best being from the Jullundhur Doab. The Woollen fabrics are chiefly coarse blankets; Rohtuk, Sirsa and Leia are the best places of produce. Syálkot is celebrated for its paper. Shawl weaving (including the production of *pahsmína* cloths) is practised at Amritsar, Ludiánah, Núrpore,

Dínanaggar, Lahore, Gujerát, and Jelálpore, but none of these cities can produce shawls at all approaching to the celebrated fabrics of Kashmír.

352. The second volume of Mr. Baden Powell's valuable work entitled "The Handbook of the Economic Products of the Punjab," which describes in great detail the manufactures of the Province, has been prepared, and will shortly be published.

H.—Trade.

353. A system of registering the trade of the province has now been organized; returns of imports and exports are maintained in the principal towns, and registers of the traffic passing the frontier and crossing the boat bridges and ferries on the main lines of communication, as well of the boat traffic passing Mithankot on the Indus, are kept up. The statistics thus obtained are tabulated quarterly in the office of the Financial Commissioner, from which an abstract has been compiled, which will be found in Appendix III. H. The general results are as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Sutlej Independent States, ...	44,94,040	26,65,595	71,59,635
Kashmír territories (including Jammu) and countries on the North-East Frontier, ...	7,74,129	9,60,197	17,34,326
Cábul and countries on the North-West Frontier, ...	24,91,481	11,64,527	36,56,008
Rajputána and Central India, ...	25,30,051	1,63,34,873	1,88,64,924
North-West Provinces, ...	74,25,067	17,38,617	91,63,684
Bengal, ...	38,02,450	12,98,278	51,00,728
Bombay and Sind, ...	35,12,375	25,41,087	60,53,462
Other places, ...	6,65,183	2,87,273	9,52,456
Total, ...	2,56,94,776	2,69,90,447	5,26,85,223

The above however does not include Railway traffic, nor goods carried by the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla; the total weight of goods carried by Railway during the past year is given as 1,854,861 maunds; the up traffic of the Steam Flotilla was mainly Commissariat malt liquor—the down traffic was comparatively insignificant.

354. From the Mithankot register of the boat traffic of the Indus, it appears that the up traffic amounted to 28,000 maunds—chiefly malt liquor,

as in the case of the steamer traffic. The down trade aggregated 51,482 maunds, of which the principle articles were :—

				Maunds.
Cotton,	..	..	..	8,286
Wool,	..	..	..	6,266
Indigo,	..	..	..	2,760
Other Dyes,	..	..	..	2,365
Ghee,	..	..	..	1,573

355. Imports.—The following were the principal articles imported into the province during 1868-69 :—

				Maunds.
Dyes,	..	...	..	32,275
Cotton,	..	..	..	46,939
Flour,	..	..	..	13 541
Fruits,	..	..	..	54,132
Furs and feathers,		..	..	14,756
Grain,	..	..	..	10,25,145
Ghee,	...	..	...	30,734
Metals,	...	..	..	82,417
Oil,	..	..	..	29,739
Oil-seeds,	..	..	..	2,49,873
Rice,	...	..	...	86,452
Salt,	..	..	..	4,68,306
Sugar,	..	..	...	8,15,017
Spices,	..	..	..	11,269
Tobacco,	...	..	..	11,837
Cotton cloths,		..	..	40,000

The chief imports from the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States were grain, cotton, oil, oil-seeds, and spices ; from Kashmír and the North-Eastern frontier, ghee, shawl and other wools, *pashmína* fabrics, drugs, and timber ; from Cábul and the North-West, fruits, silk, drugs, dyes, grain and spices ; from Rájputána and Central India, salt, sugar, cotton, ghee, cotton cloths, and grain ; from the North-Western Provinces, sugar, oil-seeds, dyes, rice and ghee ; from Bengal, cotton cloths, metals, silk and tea ; from Bombay and Sind, cotton cloths, metals, silk and dyes.

356. Exports.—The articles principally exported from the Punjab during the year were :—

	Maunds.
Dyes, ...	34,316
Cotton, ...	27,405
Wool, ...	25,572
Fruits, ...	17,550
Grain, ...	8,48,118
Ghee, ...	25,981
Metals, ...	55,204
Oil-seeds, ...	1,70,571
Rice, ...	2,00,509
Salt, ...	3,42,169
Sugar, ...	10,44,151
Cotton cloths, ...	38,158

To the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States, the principal exports were cotton cloths, sugar, grain, metals, salt and drugs; to Kashmír and the North-East, cotton goods; to Cábul and the North-West, cotton goods, tea and dyes: to Rájputána and Central India, sugar, cotton goods, grain, metals, rice, oil-seeds, ghee and dyes; to the North-Western Provinces, salt, *pashmína* goods and cotton cloths; to Bengal, *pashmína*; to Bombay and Sind, *pashmína*, dyes, cotton and silk.

357. *Commerce with Central Asia.*—The efforts made by this Government to promote the development of trade with the nations north and west of the Himalayas were described in para. 319 of last year's report. The general state of trade between the Punjab and the countries on the north-eastern and north-western frontiers respectively, during 1868-69, is recorded in the foregoing statements; but it will be interesting in this place to describe somewhat more particularly the state and progress of the trade growing up between British India and the states of Eastern Turkistán.

358. It will be recollected that at the close of 1867, the Maharaja of Kashmír reduced the exorbitant duties levied on goods passing between Yárkand and British territory to an uniform duty of 5 *per cent. ad valorem.* The *result* of this liberal policy has been, as was expected, a large increase of trade. From a report furnished by Dr. Cayley, the Government agent at Leh, it appears that whereas in 1867 the value of the merchandize passing through the north of Leh amounted to less than 3 lakhs of Rupees, while the customs duty amounted on an average to 20 *per cent.* of the value of the goods; in 1868, the value of the trade exceeded 5 lakhs of Rupees, and the customs duty on an average fell short of 5 *per cent.* on the value of the goods. Further Dr. Cayley reports that whereas heretofore the trade at Leh was in the hands of the agents of the Kashmír Government and petty traders of the adjacent hills, several merchants of substance from the Punjab, encouraged by the reduction of duties, and the presence of a British Officer at Leh, have now embarked in trade with Yarkand. That there is great opening for an extensive trade with Eastern Turkistán, is clearly apparent from the reports of Messrs. Shaw and Hayward already referred to in para. 46 of this report.

359. The following were the principal *imports* into Leh from Yárkand and Chanthan in 1868 :—

ARTICLE.	Weight in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value in Rs.
Shawl wool, ...	1,450	72,463
Common wool, ...	1,000	20,000
Charas (a resinous exudation of the hemp plant, used as a narcotic), ...	1,136	42,600
Brick tea, (from Lhassa), ...	320	48,400
Salt, ...	14,000	17,500
Felt rugs, ...	2,757 pieces.	5,514
Silver ingots, ...	86 "	14,276
Gold dust, ... } From Khotan, ...	1,702 tolahs.	22,126
Turquoise, ... } From Khotan, ...	2,500 No.	5,550
Silk, ... } From Khotan, ...	47	18,000

The following were the principal *exports* from Leh to Yárkand and Chanthan :—

ARTICLE.	Weight in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value in Rs.
Cotton piece goods, ...	594	44,533
Goat skins, ...	679	42,438
Spices, ...	493	19,748
Sugar, ...	139	5,592
Saffron, ...	10	16,000
Broadcloth, ...	67 pieces.	6,700
Pearls, ...	50 score.	5,000
Kashmir scarfs, ...	135 pairs.	17,200

360. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following statement shows the trade during 1868-69 of some of the chief commercial towns of the Province, exclusive of Railway traffic :—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Dehli, ...	12,44,328	1,04,52,364	13,58,214	2,20,78,626	26,02,542	3,25,30,990
Riwári, ...	68,710	4,22,373	18,790	1,49,967	87,500	5,72,340
Hissár, ...	64,908	4,68,689	42,589	5,39,639	1,07,497	10,08,328
Bhiwáni, ...	6,61,019	79,95,317	1,45,611	9,48,708	8,06,630	89,44,025
Ambála, ...	1,89,147	63,90,932	1,45,333	62,28,841	3,34,480	1,26,19,773
Ludianah, ...	1,98,509	14,32,018	1,03,606	4,93,989	3,02,115	19,26,007
Simla, ...	6,558	1,20,306	32,901	2,00,802	39,459	3,21,108
Jullundhur, ...	1,87,068	22,48,853	67,732	8,49,016	2,54,800	30,97,869
Kangra, ...	79,196	8,52,914	2,18,880	13,70,052	2,98,076	22,22,966
Amritsar, ...	10,38,610	73,89,430	5,01,991	83,03,189	15,39,071	1,56,92,619
Lahore, ...	4,45,051	28,37,461	24,525	1,80,134	4,69,576	30,17,595
Ferozpore, ...	3,91,510	34,91,568	3,06,246	18,72,043	6,97,756	53,63,611
Ráwal Pindi, ...	1,48,045	10,57,536	24,748	3,05,083	1,72,793	13,62,619
Goojerat, ...	15,356	1,40,062	7,752	45,126	23,108	1,85,188
Jhelum, ...	10,352	1,01,465	6,688	23,189	17,040	1,24,654
Pind Dádan Khan,	2,46,036	21,89,775	1,35,870	15,52,651	3,81,906	37,42,426
Multán, ...	5,02,104	52,14,973	2,18,926	23,51,937	7,21,030	75,66,910
Jhung, ...	60,872	3,73,297	12,983	4,55,428	73,855	8,28,725
Dera Ismail Khan,	69,598	15,42,053	47,426	3,34,251	1,17,024	18,76,304
Peshâwar, ...	2,54,717	75,06,576	93,839	17,74,853	3,48,556	92,81,429

361. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—There are 14 companies in the Punjab, registered under Act X of 1866, of which 3 are Banking Associations, 2 are Printing Companies, 3 are engaged in Agricultural pursuits, one is a Brewery, one a Club, one a Slate Company—and 3 others. These are the only Companies in the province as regards whom registration under the Act is compulsory.

There were no registrations of new, or dissolutions of existing companies during the past year; nor were there any prosecutions instituted for default under the Act.

PART IV.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

362. Data are not available at present for the return of Religious Institutions prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

363. Clergymen of the Church of England, on the Bengal Establishment, are posted at the following stations :—

Delhi,	Lahore,
Ambála,	Mian Mír,
Simla,	Ferozpore,
Kussowlie,	Ráwalpindi,
Sabáthu,	Murree,
Dugshai,	Multán,
Jullundhur,	Peshávar,
Dharmsála,	Naushera,
Amritsar,	Abbottabad.
Syálkot,	

Another is deputed annually during the summer months to Kashmír. There are also Clergymen provided by the Additional Clergy Society, receiving allowances from Government, stationed at Karnaul, Hissár, Dalhousie and Jhelum.

During the past year there were two Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, belonging to the establishment, in this province, stationed respectively at Jullundhur and Ambála.

364. There are the following missions of different Christian denominations in the Punjab :—

(1.) American Presbyterian Missions at Ambála (with a branch at Sabáthu), Ludiána, Jullundhur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi ;

(2.) Church of Scotland Missions at Syálkot (with a branch at Wazírabád), and Gujerát ;

(3.) Church of England Missions at Kotgurh, Kangra, Amritsar (with branches at Jhandiála and Nárowál), Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Peshávar, Multán, (with a branch at Shujabád,) and Lahore ;

(4.) A Missicn of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Dehli ;

(5.) A Moravian Mission at Kyelang in Lahaul ;

(6.) A Baptist Mission at Dehli.

There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, and a Convent of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Syálkote.

365. Every Civil Station in the Punjab, however small, has now been provided with a Church, and nearly every Military Station—the exceptions being Sabáthu (where one has been commenced), the temporary station of Campbellpore, and the new stations of Lawrencepore and Talagang. The progress made during the year in Ecclesiastical buildings has already been detailed in para. 239 *ante*.

B.—Education.

366. Under this head are included the Educational Establishments under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Lahore Medical School. The prescribed statistical returns will be found in Appendices IV. B—1 and 2.

367. Financial Statistics.—The subjoined comparative statement shows the amount placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction during the past three years :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Imperial Revenues, ...	5,92,605	6,21,331	6,67,315
From Local Sources, *viz* :—			
(1) Educational Cess, ...	2,50,810	2,16,618	2,23,512
(2) Endowments, ...	6,690	7,286	7,391
(3) Subscriptions and Donations, ...	1,779	6,415	5,935
(4) Fees, ...	17,477	17,336	15,480
(5) Private contributions and receipts in grant-in-aid institutions, ...	1,01,562	1,38,959	1,67,019
Total from Local Sources, ...	3,78,318	3,86,614	4,19,337
Grand Total, ...	9,70,923	10,07,945	10,86,652

The following statement shows the expenditure during the same period :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and its subsidiary charges, ...	59,090	37,794	50,369
Inspection and ditto, ...	78,364	79,612	87,378
Government Colleges and Schools, ...	4,63,210	4,62,824	4,50,624
Buildings, ...	46,602	14,483	36,041
Government contributions to grant-in-aid institutions, ...	1,36,252	1,59,344	1,55,161
Private ditto ditto, ...	1,01,562	1,44,122	1,67,019
Central Book Depôt, ...	63,978	50,997	38,093
Total, ...	9,49,058	9,49,176	9,84,685

368. Educational Institutions.—There were in the Punjab, in 1868-69 (besides the Lahore Medical School, which is treated of hereafter) —

1,805 Government Educational Institutions;
817 Grant-in-aid Institutions; and 5,139 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

The above institutions include :—

3 Colleges—two Government and one Grant-in-aid—affording instruction to students who have passed the Calcutta Entrance Examination;
7 District Schools of the higher class, teaching up to the Standard of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Calcutta;
9 Aided Schools of a similar grade;
94 District Schools of the middle class;
40 Aided ditto;
1,464 Schools of the Lower Class (including Village Schools);
163 Aided ditto;
206 Government Female Schools;
516 Aided ditto;
8 Government Normal Schools;
5 Aided ditto;
24 Jail Schools;
5,139 Unaided Indigenous Schools;
83 Aided ditto.

Compared with 1867-68, the number of Government and Aided Schools of the middle class decreased in number from 187 to 136; and the number of Government Schools of the lower class from 1,601 to 1,404; and the number of Government Female Schools from 272 to 206. On the other hand, the number of Schools of the higher class increased from 14 to 16; the number of Aided Schools of the lower class from 93 to 163, and of Aided Female Schools from 507 to 516.

369. The average attendance at the above institutions was as follows:—

Government Schools,	..	61,337
Aided Schools,	...	24,499
Indigenous Schools,	..	55,829

giving a total of 1,41,665, or 1 student to 123 persons. Compared with 1867-68, the number of scholars shows an increase of 10,796, the increase being most marked in the case of Government Colleges, Jail Schools, Aided Boys' Schools of the three classes, and Aided Female Schools. In the Government Schools of the middle and lower classes, the decrease was owing to the fact that many of the schools were during the year changed into grant-in-aid institutions.

370. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government Colleges was Rs. 1,013; in the Lahore Mission College, Rs. 483-8;

Government Schools of the higher class, Rs. 67-1-9; in Aided Schools of the same grade Rs. 36-6-5; in Government Schools of the middle class, Rs. 11-4-6; in Aided Schools of the middle class 31-2-6; in Government Schools of the lower class, Rs. 3-9-3; in Aided Schools of the lower class Rs. 5-3-6; in Government Normal Schools, Rs. 130-1-7; in Aided Normal Schools Rs. 112-12-6.

371. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The success of the Punjab students was not quite so favorable as last year. One candidate passed successfully the B. A. Examination; 4 out of 11 passed the First Arts Examination; 36 out of 78 passed the Matriculation Examination. Of the latter 36 successful candidates, 19 were educated at private institutions.

372. COLLEGES. *Dehli College.*—The progress of this College was satisfactory. The number of students was 25; one student passed successfully the B. A. Examination; 3 out of 4 candidates passed the First Arts Examination, and one of them took the fifth place among all the students of the Bengal Presidency; 7 out of the 11 Government scholarships were awarded to the scholars of Dehli College; and 7 students obtained situations averaging Rs. 75 per mensem.

373. *Lahore College.*—There was a great improvement in the attendance at this College, the number of students having increased to 38; but of these 11 were casual students, attending for an hour or so on certain days of the week. The students were not generally successful at the University Examination.

374. ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.—The nature and object of this movement were described in last year's report. After considerable correspondence, the Supreme Government has been pleased to sanction the establishment of an institution to be styled "Lahore University College," with a governing body or *Senate*, consisting of a President—the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; certain *ex-officio* members appointed by the Government; members nominated by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on the ground of being eminent benefactors or original promoters of the institution, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature and science.

375. The Senate so constituted is empowered to expend the income at its disposal in the foundation of *fellowships* and *scholarships*; making grants-in-aid to educational institutions conducted in accordance with the principles of the movement; granting rewards for vernacular translations of European standard works, and for the encouragement of the enlightened study of oriental literature;—to grant "certificates of proficiency" after examinations to be conducted under rules framed by the Senate on certain accepted principles, the general object of which is to encourage the diffusion of Western literature *as far as possible* through the medium of the vernacu-

lar, but where this is not possible, through the medium of English. Further the Senate is to be with the Educational Officers of Government the "Council of Education," or consulting body in matters relating to education, for the Province.

376. In support of the institution, the Government will grant an equivalent to the income from subscriptions and endowments, up to Rs. 21,000 per annum.

Lastly, while disallowing for the present the title of "University," and declining to grant power to confer degrees, the Supreme Government has intimated its readiness to reconsider this portion of the decision should the institution prove itself worthy of the superior status of a University.

377. The appointment of members of Senate is now under consideration, and the Lieutenant Governor trusts ere his departure, to see the Institution—which is destined, he trusts, to secure the cordial co-operation of the learned and influential classes of the Province in the cause of education, in full working order.

378. Schools below the grade of colleges.—In lieu of the former classification of Schools into *Zillah* or District Schools, *Town* Schools, and *Village* Schools, all Schools, Government or aided, have been classified into:—

(1).—Schools of the higher class, teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination.

(2.)—Middle class Schools, in which the following subjects are taught:—English, Urdu composition, Persian, and in some cases Sanskrit, Arithmetic up to vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, &c., Geography and History.

(3.)—Schools of the lower class, in which instruction is given in Reading, Writing, and the Elements of Arithmetic, all in the vernacular; these Schools are either supported entirely from the educational cess, or are in the grant-in-aid system.

No students are to be allowed (at least in the case of Government Schools) to proceed from the lower to the middle school or from the middle to the higher, until they have passed a satisfactory examination.

379.—At the close of 1868-69, there were 7 Government Schools of the higher class, with an average attendance of 925 scholars, and 9 Grant-in-aid Schools of a similar grade, with an average attendance of 1,562 scholars; from these Schools, 78 candidates offered themselves for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 38 passed.

There were 94 Government Schools of the middle class, with an average attendance of 8,361, and 40 Aided Schools of a similar grade, with an average attendance of 2,709.

During the year 85 students of Government Schools of the higher and middle class obtained appointments averaging in value Rs. 18 per mensem.

There were 1,464 Government Schools of the lower class, with an average attendance of 43,039, and 163 Aided Schools, with an average attendance of 7,062. The state of these Schools is generally very far from satisfactory, owing chiefly to the impossibility of obtaining decent teachers at the salaries allowed, and the want of proper supervision. Efforts are being made to remedy these defects; formerly the pay of the bulk of village school masters was only Rs. 5 per mensem, a sum wholly inadequate to secure efficiency; arrangements are now in progress for increasing the salary to a minimum of Rs. 10 per mensem, and providing Native Deputy Inspectors of Schools, by (1) reducing the *number* of Schools, (2) placing as many as possible on a grant-in-aid footing under Rule XIV of the grant-in-aid rules; and (3) obtaining grants from municipal funds. But notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of education in these Schools, 273 scholars of Government Schools of this class obtained, during 1868-69, appointments averaging Rs. 8 per mensem in value.

380. Indigenous Schools.—These are returned as 5,222 in number; of which 83 are Aided, with an attendance of 2,625, and 5,139 Unaided with an attendance of 55,829; but the statistics are not very reliable. Some of these Schools are reported to be making satisfactory progress, but most of them do little more than teach pupils to spell out the Korán or the Shastras, and the Elements of Arithmetic; and very few teachers of these Schools desire to avail themselves of Government assistance, as they are unwilling to introduce the study of History, Geography, or the higher branches of Arithmetic.

381. Female Schools.—In the report for 1867-8, a brief history was given of the progress of female education in the Province up to date; during the year 1868-9, the number of Government Female Schools fell from 272 to 206, and the attendance from 5,120 to 4,031. The number of Aided Schools on the other hand increased from 507 to 516, and the attendance from 9,052 to 10,415.

382. Although there has been a falling off in the aggregate number of Female Schools and scholars, the *prospects* of female education may be said to have greatly improved. The native residents of the cities of Lahore and Amritsar have consented to place the Female Schools of those places under the general superintendence of trained English mistresses; an English lady has been appointed Inspectress of Female Schools; and lastly, in Amritsar arrangements have been made for allowing scholars to continue their studies after marriage. In other words, it may be stated that all prejudices are now in a fair way of being overcome, and that female education has been placed upon a sound basis, with every prospect of future satisfactory development.

383. Jail Schools.—These were 24 in number: the number of prisoners under instruction was 5,652, out of a daily average of 10,883 prisoners, and 1,590 prisoners in Jail at the close of 1868 are said to have learned to

read and write in Jail. The Inspectors report that much greater attention is paid than formerly to the education of prisoners, and especially in the Lahore and Ambala Jails; but as yet no special funds are allowed for Jail teachers (except in one or two Jails)—and hence it is impossible to secure the services of efficient men.

384. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—There were, at the close of the year, 8 Government and 5 Aided Normal Schools. In the 8 Government Schools, there were 255 students at the close of the year; 60 students obtained certificates of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. The Normal School teachers are all superior men, but the students are generally of a very inferior class. The fact is that the stipends of School teachers generally are so miserably inadequate, that the profession of school-master offers no attractions. But now that measures are in progress for remedying this great defect in Government Schools, it is hoped that ere long the class of candidates for admission to Normal Schools will greatly improve.

385. Of the Aided Normal Schools, *four* are schools for training School Mistresses. Those at Amritsar and Lahore are in charge of English School Mistresses; that at Dehli is under the superintendence of Mrs. Winter, of the S. P. G. Mission; the fourth, which has been established by the *Anjuman* (Native Literary Society) of Kangra, is under Native superintendence. In all, 102 females were under instruction in the above institutions, and satisfactory reports are made of their progress during the year.

386. LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—This is the ninth year of the existence of this institution. During the past year, it completed the training of 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and 20 Native Doctors, making the total number of qualified Medical Officers sent out of the institution from the commencement 107, of whom 16 were Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 91 Native Doctors. Of the students, 78—*viz.* 28 of the upper class, and 50 of the lower—received scholarships from Government, while 2 of the former and 23 of the latter are being educated at the expense of districts or municipalities, and are, in many cases, the sons of native practitioners.

387. During the year, the number of Government scholarships was increased by 15; during the same period, the institution lost the services of Dr. Neil, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and his duties have been undertaken by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Huséa Khan, and the Principal.

388. The cost of the institution was Rs. 61,860, of which Rs. 58,067 were defrayed from Imperial revenues, and Rs. 3,793 from local sources.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

389. The information necessary to supply the Table (IV. C.—1) of Scientific and Literary Societies prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, is not available on the present occasion.

390. Lahore Central Museum.—The collections were largely increased during the year. A committee, which had been appointed to explore the country around Peshéwar with a view of collecting the remains of ancient sculpture, some samples of which had already been brought in, added a large series of carvings both ornamental and representative of mythic scenes. It has also been resolved to transfer the sculptures at present in the Peshéwar museum to Lahore, where the public will have a much better opportunity of inspecting them.

A fine series of remains from the ruins of Rokrí in the Míanwálli parganna of the Bunnoo district was also contributed. An account of the site of the ruins, now partly washed away by the Indus, has been published in the *Punjab Gazette*. The remains are fragmentary, owing to the perishable nature of the substance employed in moulding them, *viz*., a soft lime-plaster. The coin cabinet has received some additions, and notably some Gold Indo-Scythic coins dug up near Patiála and presented by his Highness the Maharaja.

391. In the department of manufactures several additions have been made. His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo presented a splendid piece of brocade (kinkháb) the first fruits of the manufacture recently attempted in Kashmír. A number of Tibetan, Yárkand, Balk and Ladákh dresses have been received through Dr. Cayley.

392. The building was visited during the year by 33,809 persons. In March, His Highness the Amír of Kábul inspected the collection.

393. Government Book Depot.—The operations of this establishment, which is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, were as follows during the year: 74,324 books, valued at Rs. 23,550, were sold at cost price; books, maps, &c., to the value of Rs. 1,178, were distributed gratuitously for use in Vernacular Schools; 26,993 books, valued at Rs. 6,330, were distributed as prizes; 892 books, worth Rs. 134, were supplied to jails for the use of prisoners; and 548 books, costing Rs. 1,198, were supplied to the libraries of College and Zillah Schools.

394. The lithography of the Educational Press has been greatly improved. During the year, 53,335 Vernacular books were printed, amongst them the following new works :—

Urdu-ki-pahli Kitáb, in 3 parts.
Urdu-ki-dúsrí Kitáb.

A translation of "the Student's Hume", and the preparation of a School History of India, are in progress for the use of the Educational Department, as well as some other works.

395.—Efforts were made to convert the *Sarkári Akhbár* into a really good vernacular newspaper; but the Supreme Government having objected to its issuing in this form as a Government publication, it will now be converted into a purely Educational Journal.

396. The Press.—The required statistics will be found in Appendix IV. C—2.

397. At the close of the year 1868-69, there were 60 printing establishments in the Punjab, exclusive of Government and Jail Presses, at 16 of which typography was executed, the remainder being lithographic Presses; the typographic Presses include the Railway Press at Lahore, and 4 Presses maintained by commercial establishments merely for their own purposes, such as printing notices of sale, hand-bills, bill forms, &c.

398. At the close of the year there were two bi-weekly English newspapers, viz., the *Mofussilite*, published at Dehli, and *Indian Public Opinion*, published at Lahore. The number of vernacular newspapers published in the Punjab, including the *Sadik-ul-Akhbár* published at Bháwalpore, and the *Bidia Bilás*, published at Jummoo, was 13 as in the previous year.

399. Of monthly and quarterly periodicals, there were 2 English (viz., *the Punjab Record*, and *Selected Papers of the Punjab Law Society*—both published at Lahore,) and 9 vernacular.

400. The number of books registered during the year ending 31st March 1869, under Act XXV of 1867, was 571, few of which were original compositions. Of these :—

39 were English,	29 were Punjabi,
238 were Urdu,	40 were Gurmukhi,
103 were Persian,	3 were Nágri,
37 were Arabic,	1 was Pushtu,
32 were Hindi,	31 were Polyglot.
18 were Sanskrit,	

The most noteworthy of the above are :—

Hakáyak-ul-Moujúdát, Dialogues on material objects.
Asul-i-ilm-i-Tabi-i or Principles of Natural Philosophy, Part I;
Ishárát-ut-tálím, Manual of Regulations for teachers ;
Naya Matíriya-Medika, or new Materia Medica;

Miftáh-ul-arz, or Manual of Geography ;
Scientific treatise, Miscellaneous subjects ;
Makhzan-ul-Alúm, or Treasury of Knowledge ;
Dastúr-ul-amal-i-amúrát muta'alika-i-shádi wa ghami, Rules for the reformation of customs relating to marriage and mourning ;
Tashríh-i-Insáni, or Anatomy.
Táríkh-i-Alam, or the History of the World.
Tambíh-ul-Nisa, or Instructive Lessons for Women.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.

401. The statistics of *births and marriages*, prescribed by the Statistical Committee are not at present available; but returns of *deaths*, will be found in Appendices V. A—1 and 2.

402. The total number of deaths registered in 1868 was 267,785; this is 44,923 less than the number registered in 1867; but the great cholera epidemic in that year, which caused 43,146 deaths, nearly accounts for the difference. The rate *per mille* of registered deaths was 15, but a large margin must be allowed for defective registration. The following table shows the death rate *per mille* in each month of the year:—

January,	16	July,	14
February,	13	August,	13
March,	13	September,	13
April,	12	October,	16
May,	19	November,	17
June,	18	December,	16

The above statistics are in accordance with the statistics of other years and tend to establish the fact that the hot and dry season, which is popularly considered a healthy period of the year, is in fact, to natives, the most deadly, and that the season of the rains, which is considered the most unhealthy, has the lowest death rate.

403. Of the deaths registered, 246 were from suicide, 938 from snake-bites and wild beasts, 1,175 from accidents, 23,759 from small-pox, 532 from cholera, 17,823 from diarrhœa and bowel complaints, 151,337 from fevers, 27,469 from cough and chest diseases, and 40,446 from other causes.

With regard to *suicides*, it is remarkable that there is a large preponderance of female deaths over male, and this is the only case in which male deaths are not in excess.

The deaths from *small-pox*, which for the three years previous showed a tendency to decrease, showed a tendency to increase in 1868, as will be perceived from the following table:—

	Deaths from small-pox.
1865,	66,221
1866,	27,802
1867,	21,298
1868,	23,759

As usual, it was most fatal in May and June, and the mortality declined from 3,456 in May to 430 in September.

Cholera was nowhere epidemic, but sporadic cases occurred in almost every district. *Diarrhœa and bowel complaints* were most fatal in May and June, and in the districts of Hoshiárpore, Kángra and Syálkot. *Fevers* were most fatal in May and June, November and October, that is, the months succeeding the change of season. *Cough and chest* diseases were most fatal in March, January and May.

404. In the following *towns* the death rate was particularly heavy :—

	Rate per 1,000.	
Dehli, ..	42 ;	excess due to small-pox and bowel complaints ;
Faraknagar, ..	28 ;	excess due to bowel complaints ;
Jhelum, ..	28 ;	excess due to fevers ;
Amritsar, ..	27 ;	excess due to fevers.

It is worthy of note that the death rate in towns is generally highest, not in May and June, as in the case in the province generally, but in the cold months, the result probably of over-crowding in small ill-ventilated rooms.

405. The policy of sanitary reform recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner, and adopted by this Government, is to concentrate attention in the first instance upon towns. Towns are at once the *foci* and radiating centres of disease. Nowhere else will the effects of sanitary improvement be more strikingly and beneficially exhibited, nor, it may be added, so intelligently appreciated. The example of improved towns will tell upon others in their vicinity, and create a general conviction of the usefulness and necessity for sanitary works. We shall thus obtain, what is so essentially necessary, the *boná fide* co-operation of the people for sanitary purposes; the result, not of subserviency, but of an honest conviction of the benefits of the measures proposed. Accordingly, during the year, great efforts have been made to improve the accuracy of mortuary registration in towns; rules, more or less stringent, making registration of deaths compulsory, have been introduced into several municipalities under the powers given by the Punjab Municipal Act, and in some places very accurate results are now obtained; but in the majority of towns, as might be expected, the statistics are still far from reliable. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. De Renzy, has submitted elaborate reports on the sanitary condition of the towns of *Amritsar, Bannu, Dehli, Ferozpore, Gujeránwálla, Jullundhur, Karnaul, Kohát, Lahore, Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Syálkot,* and the hill sanitaria of *Simla, Murree, Dalhousie* and *Dharmsála.* In all these places, he has found the water-supply in a most unsatisfactory condition, and the dry conservancy system in vogue, even if sufficient for surface cleanliness, altogether inadequate to prevent water contamination. In towns the supply is chiefly from wells, sunk in a soil more or less impure from the fœcal saturation of years; in sanitaria the supply is obtained either from impure surface drainage, or brought from distant springs in

unprotected conduits. He has traced outbreaks of cholera, fevers, and the prevalence of bowel complaints in particular localities to the use of polluted water; and accordingly recommends, as the first measure of sanitary improvement, that measures be taken for securing a pure and ample water-supply in all the larger towns, closing intramural tainted wells, bringing in pure water from unpolluted sources in iron pipes, and providing a system of well flushed drains. Estimates are being prepared for giving effect to his recommendations in the towns of Peshâwar, Lahore, Amritsar, Murree, Simla, and elsewhere; but in the present depressed state of the finances of towns, owing to the Government of India's Resolution, No. 4447 dated 6th November 1868, on the subject of Octroi (referred to in Part VI under the head *Municipalities*), it will be impossible to carry into effect these important measures, unless the Supreme Government is prepared to contribute largely from the Imperial Revenues towards Municipal improvements.

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

406. For the present report, data are not available for the return of diseases and deaths prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee; but a return has been substituted showing the income and expenditure, and the number of patients treated in the dispensaries of the province, which will be found in Appendix V.—B.

407. The institutions of the Punjab during the past year for affording medical relief to the people, were as follows :—

(1.) The hospital attached to the Medical School at Lahore, maintained entirely at the expense of the State.

(2.) Charitable dispensaries, 92 in number, of which 18 were entirely supported by funds locally raised, and 74 partly by local funds and partly by Government grants. These were in addition to four dispensaries in foreign territory, supervised by European Medical Officers, *viz.*, those at Srinaggar in Kashmír and at Leh in Ladákh, maintained during the summer months at the expense of the British Government; and two others in Bháwalpore territory supported at the cost of the Bháwalpore State.

(3.) Asylums at Lahore and Dehli, for the care and treatment of the insane; these were maintained from the Imperial Revenues.

(4).—Asylums for lepers in various localities, supported partly by Government, but chiefly from local sources.

(5).—A scheme whereby the native practitioners of the country are utilized, and medical relief is carried into the interiors of districts, known as the *Hakími system*, the cost of which is defrayed from a cess voluntarily paid by the people.

Each of these will now be noticed in order.

408. Lahore Medical School Hospital.—The subjoined statement shows the number of patients and of operations performed during the last five years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
In-door patients, ...	651	853	927	1,112	928
Out-door ditto, ...	9,195	11,023	14,059	14,186	13,373
Capital operations, ...	34	34	62	66	98
Minor ditto, ...	395	425	698	839	884

The diminution in the number of patients treated in 1868, as compared with the previous year, is mainly owing to the smaller number of fever cases, of which there were only 2,048 in 1868, against 3,209 in 1867 ; of the other cases treated in 1868, 533 were cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, 1,162 chest diseases, and 530 syphilitic diseases.

A handsome and commodious hospital building, on the most approved sanitary principles, is now in course of construction, and is expected to be completed in another year.

The cost of the institution during the year ending 31st March 1869 was Rs. 5,758.

409. DISPENSARIES.—Prior to 1867, these institutions were to a great extent maintained from the Imperial Revenues ; but from 1st April of that year, a code of rules was brought into operation, under which Government assistance was made conditional upon a certain proportion of the cost being contributed from local funds and private subscriptions ; at the same time, Local Committees, composed of European and Native Gentlemen, were appointed to supervise their management. The result has been very beneficial, as the following statistics for the past three years will show :—

YEAR.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.	Contribution from			Total Income.
			Imperial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Private Subscriptions.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866, ...	69	3,77,754	78,839	40,453	19,760	1,39,052
1867, ...	82	4,35,511	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1868, ...	92	4,71,511	57,585	84,264	32,365	1,74,214

Thus, since the introduction of the new system, 23 new dispensaries have been established, 18 of them entirely independent of Government aid ; the number of persons annually receiving relief has increased by nearly 100,000; and, while the exchequer of the State has been relieved to the extent of more than Rs. 20,000 per annum, the total amount available for the maintenance of these useful establishments has, through additional contributions from local sources, increased to the extent of upwards of Rs. 35,000 per annum. A commencement has been made of the formation of an

endowment fund, so as to render these institutions in time independent of periodical charity; up to the close of 1868, Rs. 10,000 had been invested in Government securities for this purpose.

410. The increasing popularity of these dispensaries is remarkably shown in the fact, that although 1868 was an unusually healthy year following one of extraordinary sickness, yet the number of dispensaries increased by 10, the number of patients treated by 36,000, and the local contributions by nearly Rs. 33,000. On the Frontier in particular, owing in great measure to the interest taken in such matters by the local Civil Surgeons, the civilizing effect of our dispensaries in eliciting the gratitude and confidence of the wild border tribes, was conspicuous. At Dera Ismail Khán, the chief station on the Deraját frontier, the number of persons who received medical relief at the dispensary in 1868 was nearly 14,000, 35 *per cent.* of whom were women, and nearly 10 *per cent.* were men from beyond the border; while at Pesháwar, the number of patients was nearly 10,000.

411. In connexion with the dispensary at Amritsar, a lying-in-hospital, and a class for the training of native women as midwives, have been established. The class was opened in 1866 by Dr. Aitchison, the Civil Surgeon, who kept it up until his departure for Europe on sick leave; it was then taken in hand by a benevolent lady, Mrs. Clarke, the wife of a missionary, who had some knowledge of medicine and took a great interest in the subject. On her leaving the country, the present Civil Surgeon, Dr. Taylor, took charge of the class; he had 10 pupils under instruction during the past year, some of whom are said to be fairly acquainted with the European system of midwifery. Efforts are being made to attempt in other places where there are large native towns in the vicinity of civil stations, the experiment which has been so successful at Amritsar.

412. A dispensary was maintained at Srinaggar during the past season under charge of the Civil Surgeon on duty in Kashmír; but no statistics as to the number of patients treated are available. Considerable medical relief was also afforded to the inhabitants of the valley by Mr. Elmslie, a Medical Missionary.

413. The dispensary at Leh in Ladákh, under charge of the officer deputed thither on special duty, Dr. Cayley, was open from the end of May till the end of October; 578 persons were treated, of whom 55 were Yárkandi traders and their servants, and 35 pilgrims from all parts of Turkistán; these people expressed much gratitude for the benefits they derived, and the Chief Kázi of Yárkand wrote to Dr. Cayley asking for advice regarding an affection of his eyes, and regretting that he could not come himself owing to the importance of his duties.

414. In the Bháwalpore State, there are two dispensaries under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon attached to the Agency; one at Bháwalpore, opened in November 1867—the total number of persons treated during the past year was 3,978, of whom 1,037 were females; the other at Ahmadpore,

opened in April 1868—the attendance to the end of the year was 4,35[illegible] patients, including 841 females. Both establishments are said to be very popular. Two other dispensaries, at Minchinabád and Khánpore, have more recently been opened.

415. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are two of these Asylums in the Province, *viz.*, at Lahore and Dehli; but measures are in train for establishing others at Ráwalpindi, Multan and elsewhere.

416. *Lahore Lunatic Asylum.*—The number of inmates in this institution on the 1st January 1868 was 205, of whom 166 were males and 39 females; the admissions during the year were 171, viz. 137 males and 34 females, making a total of 376 patients under treatment and observation during the year; of the above, 104 were discharged or transferred, and 56 died; leaving 216 inmates at the close of the year. Of those admitted, 70 were Hindus and 101 were Mahomedans.

417. The building and premises were much improved during the year, and conservancy and diet were carefully attended to; in regard to the cubical and lateral space allowed to the inmates,* and other arrangements for their cleanliness, food and comfort, there is nothing to be desired; nevertheless the mortality in 1868, though less than in the previous year, was still high. This chiefly resulted from the presence of an infectious type of fever during the months of August, September and October. The disease was more or less prevalent outside the asylum, but nowhere apparently in so fatal a form.

418. This being the third successive year in which, notwithstanding unremitting care and attention, and the most liberal allowance of food, clothing and space, a high mortality had occurred, the only conclusion to be formed was that there must be some local predisposing cause of disease. Accordingly in November 1868, the Sanitary Commissioner, in company with the Medical Officer, made a strict examination of the locality. The Sanitary Commissioner admitted that as far as cleanliness, space, ventilation, clothing and food, were concerned, nothing was wanting; the drinking water was then examined; to the eye and taste there was nothing objectionable; the natives of the locality, (who are supposed to be excellent judges of water) pronounced it very good. But on subsequent chemical analysis, the water was found largely impregnated with organic matter and salts. Orders were at once issued to close the wells for drinking purposes, and supply the inmates with water from the Bári Doáb Canal; and arrangements are being made for obtaining an ample and permanent supply of water from this source. It is of course too early to judge of the effects of this measure, and whether the radical cause of the unhealthiness of the Asylum has been hit upon; but it is satisfactory to be able to state that since the abandonment of the wells, the health of the inmates of the Asylum has been very good.

* Each inmate has from 975 to 2,000 cubic feet, and from 95 to 200 superficial feet of sleeping space.

419. On the 24th March 1869, a serious outbreak occurred. One of the inmates (who was not supposed to be dangerous) being annoyed at having to part with some puppies (which had become a great nuisance) persuaded another lunatic to join him in an attack upon the keepers. They got possession of two bamboo rods, which had been brought into the Asylum for the purpose of making a sleeping cot, and made a violent attack upon a warder. This excited a lunatic who was working in the garden with a spade, and he joined in the melée. The result was that a warder and a policeman were killed, and the Deputy Superintendent of the Asylum was badly wounded. This is the only serious outbreak that has occurred since the Asylum has been established—upwards of 15 years.

420. *Dehli Lunatic Asylum.*—There were 20 inmates in this Asylum on the 1st January 1868, and the number of admissions during the year was 34, so that 54 patients in all were under observation and treatment, of whom 37 were males and 17 females; 17 (or nearly one-third) were discharged cured, 2 were made over to their friends, 1 was transferred to the poor house, and 1 died; leaving 33 inmates at the close of the year.

The total cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 1,910-3-10, including the cost of repairs and additions to the buildings.

421. Leper Asylums.—A small establishment for the care and treatment of lepers is maintained at Kángra, at an expense of Rs. 528 per annum to the State, and there are similar Asylums at Syálkot, Ráwalpindi, and elsewhere, maintained from Local Funds; but the most important of these institutions is at Tarn Tárn in the Amritsar district, a place of some sanctity amongst the Sikhs, the water of the sacred tank being popularly believed to be a specific for leprosy. Here in a quarter of the town set apart for them reside a colony of some 200 lepers, in huts provided for them by the Government; they are clad, and receive a daily allowance for food, from Municipal Funds; Dr. Newton, a Medical Missionary, proposed to try the effect of a novel and special treatment by carbolic acid, but he has not yet had an opportunity of visiting Tarn Tárn for the purpose.

422. The Hakími System.—Some 3 years ago, Lieutenant Col. Mercer, Deputy Commissioner of Syálkot, observing that a large proportion of the population was entirely without the means of obtaining medical relief in times of sickness, conceived the idea of utilizing the *Hakíms*, or native practitioners of the country, in the distribution of simple European medicines, and in carrying out sanitary arrangements in the interior. These men, though mostly very ignorant and practising an erroneous system of medicine, have often a good knowledge of herbs, and possess the confidence of the people; and it was thought better to turn them to account by employing them under proper supervision, in the rural parts of the district; and by thus associating them in the medical administration, to enlist their influence on our side, than to let them practice, as before, without supervision and in a measure in opposition to the Government.

423. The plan was proposed to a large meeting of the representatives of the urban and rural populations, and was readily accepted by them; the district was marked off into 65 circles of an average of 37 villages, and a *Hakím* appointed to each Circle; at each Tahsil a branch dispensary was established under a properly qualified Native Doctor, who was designated the *Hakím Ala,* or chief *Hakím,* and was placed in charge of all the *Hakíms* of the Tahsil; and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the head quarters of the district was appointed to supervise the whole system. The cost of all these measures is defrayed from a cess voluntarily paid by the people. During the past year 61,860 persons received relief in the Syálkot district through this *Hakím* agency.

424. An essential part of the scheme, and one which will eventually be of the greatest benefit, is the training of the sons of these native practitioners as Native Doctors according to the European system of Medicine. There are now 12 young men of promise sent from the Syálkot district, studying at the Lahore Medical School, at which they are maintained at the expense of the *Hakím fund;* and the leading student is the son of the most learned *Hakím* in the district. As these young men pass out of College, they will gradually displace the more inefficient *Hakíms,* and thus in time the whole district will be provided with proper medical aid.

425. The experiment so successfully introduced into Syálkot, has now been extended with varying success to Karnaul, Jhelum, Gujerát, Gujeránwála and Shahpore, and in a more or less modified form it has been tried in some other districts. Although it is too soon to pronounce as yet on a system still on its trial, yet it is hoped that the system has, on the whole, been so far advantageous, that under its operation the native practitioners of the country do as little harm and as much good as possible, and will gradually learn to appreciate the superiority of European medical science.

C.—Vaccination.

426. The following Table shows the number of persons vaccinated during 1868, as compared with the previous year :—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Revaccinated.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by Punjab Vaccine Establishment, ...	1867,	1,26,402	3,960	2,667	1,220	571	1,34,820	95·01
	1868,	1,59,704	4,222	2,524	795	1,725	1,68,970	95·94
Vaccinations performed by Civil Surgeons and Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries, ...	1867,	42,345	9,894	6,340	2,140	1,027	61,746	75·70
	1868,	44,177	9,821	6,546	2,896	1,452	64,892	72·96
Total, ...	1867,	1,68,747	13,854	9,007	3,360	1,598	1,96,566	85·8
	1868	2,03,881	14,043	9,070	3,691	3177	2,33,862	87·2

The cost of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment during the year was Rs. 40,266, and the cost of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries, Rs. 5,903, giving total cost of Rs. 46,169, or an average of 2 annas and 7 pie for each successful case.

The operations of the Vaccine Establishment were in the early part of the year chiefly carried on in the Syálkot district, where small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form ; in the hot weather the establishment was chiefly employed in the hill country in the territories of the Raja of Chamba.

The supervising staff of the Vaccine Establishment was strengthened by the appointment, in October 1868, of Dr. Newton as Superintendent of Vaccination.

The Vaccine Return prescribed by the Statistical Committee is given in Appendix V C.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

427. The Post.—The following Statement, furnished by the Post Master General, shows a considerable increase in the general correspondence of the Province :—

	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.
1867-68, ...	9,244,093	757,079	109,456	105,348	10,215,976
1868-69, ...	9,887,641	742,944	128,422	112,712	10,872,719

The increase in the transmission of parcels is attributed to an increase of Pattern Post parcels, and that in books to the former restrictions respecting articles which might be sent by Book Post having been withdrawn.

Of the above correspondence, the following was conveyed by the *District Post*, which has been under the direct management of the Post Master General since November 1867 :—

	Sent to District Post.			Received back undelivered.			Received from District Post.		
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
1867-68, ...	443,491	9,247	1,784	68,779	284	72	194,284	399	[illegible]
1868-69, ...	459,102	14,710	3,640	81,439	1,307	134	228,088	2,924	[illegible]

Of letters, &c., sent to the District Post, the ratio returned undelivered increased from 15·2 *per cent*. in 1867-68, to 19 *per cent*. in 1868-69; this is in some measure owing to the Hazára expedition,* but there is no

* Out of 57,120 letters sent for delivery from the Post Offices at Abbottabad and Harripore, no less than 17,042 were returned undelivered.

doubt that the present system of delivering correspondence in the interior of districts through the agency of village watchmen is very defective, and measures are in train for remedying this evil, by the introduction of a system of rural messengers.

The number of rural Post Offices was increased during the past year from 54 to 62; most of these have been placed in charge of Village School Masters, with good effect; 104 letter boxes were also established in view to bring the Post Office nearer to the doors of the native population.

428. THE TELEGRAPH.—From a report received from the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in the Punjab, it appears that on the 31st March 1869, the length of telegraph line under his charge, (which is exclusive of the line from Lahore to Multan and the Derajat Section, these being in the Sind Division of the Government Telegraph Department,) was 761 miles, and comprised the 14 offices marginally noted.* In August 1868, on the formation of the Hazára Field Force, a line of telegraph was constructed to Abbottabad, and a temporary field line from thence to Agror; the latter was dismantled on the breaking up of the force, but the line to Abbottabad has been maintained.

* Peshawar, Nausherá, Hoti Mardán, Attok, Abbottabád, Ráwalpindi, Murree, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundhur, Ambála, Kassaoli, Simla, Dehli.

429. MUNICIPALITIES.—During the year, the *Punjab Municipal Act* (Act XV of 1867) was extended to the following towns:—

Amritsar,	Báhrampur,
Attok,	Montgomery,
Hazru,	Kamália,
Urmur Tánda,	Pák Pattan,
Mukerian with Tikkowál,	Dera Ghází Khan,
Dasuha and Kaithan,	Pesháwar,
Anandpur,	Dulípnagur,
Hariána,	Mokatsar,
Gurdhiwála,	Kunjpura,
Una,	Indri,
Jullundhur,	Gúnah,
Kot Naina,	

making the total number of Municipal Committees under the Act, 100. Bye-laws for prevention of nuisances and enforcement of sanitation were drawn up and sanctioned for the following towns and sanitaria:—

Simla,	Dalhousie,
Murree,	Lahore,
Amritsar,	

The form of taxation chosen by the people (except in sanitaria), was the levy of a moderate octroi duty upon goods brought for retail sale or consumption in a town, care being taken as far as possible to exempt from taxation

necessaries of life and goods in transit through the towns. The income thus raised was expended upon town-police, conservancy arrangements, dispensaries, schools and other local improvements. At the close of 1868, the Government of India issued a Resolution (Home Department No. 4442, dated 6th November 1868), restricting the levy of octroi duties to articles of food and drink and building materials, (provided such articles have not been subjected to imperial taxation). The result has been that the income of towns has been reduced on an average by nearly 50 *per cent.*, that local improvement has been to a great extent paralyzed, and the poor subjected to increased taxation for the necessaries of life. It will be possible to make up the deficiency to a small extent by imposing forms of direct taxation, but the measure will give great dissatisfaction,—so that unless the Supreme Government see fit to modify the Resolution above referred to, it is to be feared that the progress of municipal improvement will be seriously retarded, and the co-operation of the people, upon which so much depends, greatly diminished.

MEMORANDUM ON THE FAMINE IN THE PANJAB, DURING 1868-69.

1. During the past year the Panjab has suffered very severely from drought, and a great calamity has been very narrowly escaped. During the early months of 1868, so considerable a quantity of rain-fell, that it was feared that the regular rainy season would be unfavorably affected by it, and this fear was unhappily realized. The summer was unusually hot and dry, and during July and August only a few showers fell, too light to be of much benefit to the crops, which were rapidly withering away. The Kharíf crop, although of the greatest value, was not that upon which the people of the Panjab depend for their ordinary food; but its loss would influence the fate of the more important spring crop, for the grass was burnt up, and the plough cattle began to die in great numbers. Their ordinary fodder, the "chari," became dangerous as food. Its stalk, containing an amount of silex, became, from the continued drought, so hard and indigestible, that the cattle who fed on it were seized with violent inflammation of the bowels, and thousands died in this manner. From the lower portions of the Doábs and from the districts to the south of the Sutlej, the cattle were driven to the country at the foot of the hills and to the banks of the rivers to graze; while from Rajputána and Bikanír numberless emigrants, abandoning the villages, in which they were unable to obtain water for themselves or fodder for their cattle, arrived in the Panjab, and added to the distress which was pressing severely on the inhabitants both of the towns and villages.

2. The Government of the Panjab, on the 14th September, addressed all its district officers, calling their most serious attention to the distress, more or less severe, that might be expected to prevail if the drought should continue. They were directed to watch closely the progress of events, the rise of prices and the increase of destitution, and at once determine what special works might most advantageously be set on foot, in their several districts, should the necessity arise. Preliminary arrangements were to be made to insure efficient superintendence of any such works, and the general principle was laid down that the interests of the public and the grain dealers were identical, and any disposition to interfere with prices or grain dealers should be discouraged, and, if necessary, peremptorily stopped.

3. On the 5th of October, copies of the Resolution of the Government of India (No. 3847 of the 22nd September 1868), containing rules for the adoption of measures advisable in case of famine, were generally circulated. District Relief Committees were ordered to be formed wherever necessary, and rules for the conduct and superintendence of special works were laid

down. Sanction was, on the 21st of October, conveyed to the suspension of the Government demand, wherever Commissioners might be satisfied that the realization of it would cause serious distress, this suspension not being lightly made, but on good and sufficient grounds, and on the understanding that the zamindars should exercise the same consideration towards their tenants as the Government showed towards them.

4. On the 2nd of January 1869, the Government addressed all Commissioners to the effect that it appeared certain that the Rabbi crop, throughout a large portion of the Panjab, would be a failure, while large numbers of immigrants from Rajputána had flocked into British territory. It was directed that an appeal should be made to the public to come forward and supplement the efforts of Government by their private contributions. Local Relief Committees, where not yet organized, were ordered to be at once formed, and a Central Committee was appointed at Lahore, under the Presidency of the Financial Commissioner, composed of the heads of Departments and of officers whose special knowledge was considered likely to be useful.

5. The functions of the Central Committee were carefully defined. They were a consulting body, to which district officers might refer for advice and guidance in questions of difficulty; they were to have control over all subscriptions for the general relief of distress, and to administer the funds assigned by Government for the relief of the infirm poor. They were, moreover, to supervise the procedure of the province in relief matters: and to take care that this procedure was consistent, rational and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India; care was, moreover, taken that the independence of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners was not impaired. These were allowed every latitude in the adoption of measures specially suited to their own districts and in the distribution of local subscriptions, and they were empowered to incur expenditure and commence special works in anticipation of sanction, whenever needful.

6. The funds at the disposal of the Local Committees were the local subscriptions, supplemented by a Government equivalent, and whatever further assistance they required was lent from the Central Committee who had at their disposal a lakh of rupees, the balance of the famine fund of 1860-61, with the interest which had accrued thereon: besides the subscription for the relief of distress generally in the province with the Government equivalent. The special works undertaken to employ able-bodied paupers were carried on under the direction of the Financial Commissioner, the Department of Public Works, and the District Officers, from funds supplied directly from Government, though a portion of the lakh at the disposal of the Central Committee, which it was ascertained would not be required by them, was also devoted to relief works.

7. During the last week of January rain fell very generally in the Panjab. It was heavy along the Kangra hills, at Syalkot, Gujranwala, Lahore, Amritsar and Jalandhar, and although the districts to the south

of the Sutlej, which were most in want of it, were less fortunate, their condition was much improved. The relief was however, in the Cis-Sutlej country, very transient, and distress rapidly increased, the cattle dying in large numbers, and the inhabitants of the villages of the high unirrigated land in Karnaul and Hissar being reduced to great extremities. In March rain fell plentifully all over the province, and fear of famine was happily at an end. To the south of the Sutlej great distress continued to prevail, and still prevails. The future was brighter; but the losses of the past were heavy, and could not be instantly recovered. The enormously high prices, higher even than those which prevailed during the famine of 1860-61, had exhausted the resources of the people; their cattle had perished, and they were unable to plough or irrigate their fields, while their seed corn had been used for food. The Government, as will be seen elsewhere in this report, has done all in its power to assist these unfortunate people with advances, and remissions of revenue, and it may be hoped that should the present season be a favorable one the sufferings of the past year may be forgotten.

8. Reference will now be made to the condition of the several districts which suffered most, and to the relief measures there adopted; but in concluding this general notice of the famine, the admirable spirit shown by the people of the Panjab during the distress must be noticed. They have suffered severely, but they have borne their sufferings with the utmost patience and courage, and it is believed that there has been little increase in the amount of crime. The people generally have understood that the Government was using its utmost exertions to alleviate their distress, and the wealthier classes have come forward in most districts, and have with great liberality supplemented the efforts of Government by their voluntary contributions. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the districts most affected by the famine merit every acknowledgment from Government. They have shewn the greatest prudence and energy: prudence in preparing early for the distress which they saw to be inevitable, and energy in carrying out measures of direct and indirect relief when the proper time arrived. They have spared no time or labour to alleviate distress, to provide for infirm paupers, and to provide work for those able to labour, and it has been owing to their intelligent and devoted labours that a great loss of human life has been prevented and the worst hours of famine happily averted.

9. The effects of the scarcity were very partial in the Panjab. In the country to the north of the Ravi, it was felt very slightly: in the Bári and Jalandhar Doáb the pressure was for a short time only severe, while the districts south of the Sutlej were visited with real famine, and are still in most distressed circumstances.

10. (*a.*)—*The country to the north and west of the Ravi.*—Here, no distinct distress can be said to have existed, nor were relief works of any magnitude instituted.

In Syálkot, Gujeránwála and Gujerát, the rain-fall was average in quantity, the land is rich, and to a great extent irrigated by wells, and the crops were scarcely below the average. In Sháhpur and Jhang the rain-fall is ordinarily so small that few crops are grown upon unirrigated land, and the crops this year were quite up to the average. The grass in the *bar*, however, was burnt up, and a considerable number of cattle died. In Ráwalpindi and in the districts Trans-Indus the crops were probably above the average.

11. (*b.*)—*The Bárí and Jalandhar Doábs.*—The northern portion of these Doábs, comprising the Kángra, Hoshiárpur and Gúrdáspur districts, were very slightly affected by the drought: in only one of them, Hoshiárpur, was it necessary to institute relief works, and these were rather for the benefit of immigrants from the south than for the inhabitants of the district.

Jalandhar.—There was some distress here, but not of a serious character. The people were not in the habit of storing grain, and the supply soon became nearly exhausted. The relief works, instituted chiefly on the district roads, were well attended—on irrigated lands the crops were fair,—on unirrigated about half an average crop was obtained.

Amritsar.—The Bári Doáb Canal flows through this district, and was of inestimable value, though the water of the Rávi from which the canal is drawn this year was lower than had ever before been known. There was considerable distress and loss of cattle in the Taran Tarun perganah of the district, and relief works were started on the Haríki, Batála, and other roads. But the Amritsar peasantry were comparatively wealthy, and being able to support themselves during a bad season, had sufficient independence to decline Government assistance, nor did they ask for remissions of revenue. The special works at the city of Amritsar itself, filling in the city ditches &c., were resorted to by large numbers, chiefly the lower classes of the city, whom the exceptionally high prices reduced to a state bordering on starvation, and the Rájpútána immigrants who flocked to Amritsar in great numbers.

Lahore.—The state of Lahore was very similar to that of Amritsar, a very large number of immigrants had to be supplied with work, which was provided for them in the neighbourhood of the station. The Kharíf crop of 1868 was almost lost, except on irrigated land; but the Rabbi, owing to the heavy rain which fell in March, was of average character.

Montgomery.—The rain-fall in Montgomery is always small. This year the distress was at one time very considerable, and almost all the grass was burnt up, occasioning great loss of cattle. Relief works were undertaken in various places, only a third of the usual area was brought into cultivation for the Rabbi crop in the parganahs of Montgomery and Gogaira, and not more than one-fifth in the Hujrah and Pák Pattan parganahs, except upon the canal lands, where the yield was as good as usual.

Multán.—A great many immigrants from Baháwulpur and Bikanír came to this district, occasioning relief works to be undertaken, but there was no extreme distress among the residents.

11. (*c.*)—*The countries to the south of the Sutlej.*

Hissár.—This Division, consisting of three districts, Hissár, Sirsa and Rohtak, has suffered more than any other portion of the Panjab, with the exception of Karnál.

Early in the autumn of 1868 the aspect of affairs in the Division was very gloomy, and Mr. Naesmyth, the Commissioner, on the 28th of September, submitted a list of works of the estimated cost of 75,475 Rs. which were proposed to be undertaken for the relief of distress in the Sirsa district, and asked sanction to undertake them without delay. In Hissár, two special works, the Hánsi and the Bhewáni roads, were also taken in hand early in October. At this time the state of things in the three districts was much the same. The grass was all burnt up; the tanks were dry, the wells had become brackish, and the cattle, without fodder, were dying in all directions, while the people had no choice but to abandon their villages and seek food and pasture elsewhere. At the end of January a heavy fall of rain brought some relief, and the young grass began to spring up; all over the Division relief works were in full operation, well and tank digging and road making being found to be both most useful and most suited to the capacity of the labourers. Every effort was made to start works near the villages in which the greatest distress prevailed, and relief houses were opened in convenient places, at which infirm paupers received food, and in some cases money. The distress was very severe till the middle of the month of March, when rain fell, and what cattle still survived were able to obtain fodder. Since that time the distress has still been very great, the number of paupers receiving direct relief and of those employed on special works fluctuating from week to week, but maintaining a pretty constant average. The number of cattle that have died in the Hissár Division is enormous, and in Rohtak alone the loss is estimated at Rs. 88,300, about a fourth of the whole number in the district. The numbers who received direct relief in this Division from the end of January till the end of May were 1,383,636, and this does not represent at all accurately the extent of the distress, for relief operations commenced very early; in Sirsa from October to the close of January, 98,024 paupers were relieved, and in Rohtak 204,436 during December and January.

Karnál suffered perhaps more than any other individual district in the province, and during the months of February, March, April, and May nearly 800,000 have received in it direct relief, in addition to the large and numerous special works started in all directions. The mortality among the cattle has been great, in one parganah alone, that of Kythal, it being estimated that 45,000 had died. This was the most afflicted

portion of the district with the parganahs of Asaudh and Kathána, a high tract, almost entirely dependent upon the rain-fall, as the wells are of too great a depth for profitable irrigation.

12. No special mention is required of the other Cis-Sutlej districts of Fírozpúr, Ambála, Ludiána, Gurgáon, and Dehli. In all of them the scarcity was more or less severely felt, but in none save Fírozpúr was it necessary to institute special works of any magnitude, and in Fírozpúr it was chiefly necessary on account of the large number of immigrants from the south.

13. The accompanying return will show the general operations during the months of February, March, April, and May. Before February no regular statements were forwarded to the Central Committee.

During the month of June, the distress somewhat decreased in the Cis-Sutlej territory, though towards the end of the month rain was more anxiously looked for, as fodder was again becoming very scarce. The Central Committee, during the month of June, has transmitted to Sirsa, Karnál and Hissár Rs. 10,000.

STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred on Famine Relief during 1868-69.

DISTRICT.	ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.				IN DIRECT RELIEF TO THE YOUNG AND INFIRM.				Grand Total.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Private Subscriptions.	Total	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Private Subscriptions.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehli, ...	1,09,099	...	...	1,09,099	..	6,726	...	6,726	1,15,825	...
Gurgáon, ...	3,248	199	100	3,547	1,752	59	1,772	3,583	7,130	...
Kurnál, ...	17,869	5,050	596	23,515	...	...	6,590	6,590	30,105	...
Hissár, ...	35,310	1,600	5,592	42,502	14,696	...	13,196	27,892	70,394	86,802
Rohtak, ...	47,512	3,372	27,046	77,930	3,142	...	7,173	10,315	88,245	11,594
Sirsa, ..	188	11,522	...	11,710	6,358	65	4,293	10,716	22,426	41,281
Ambála, ...	1,004	...	2,036	3,040	421	...	556	977	4,017	7,160
Ludiána, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,754	1,754	1,754	...
Jullundhar, ...	...	6,509	...	6,509	...	3,442	1,785	5,227	11,736	7,885
Hoshyárpore, ...	1,131	9,000	1,423	11,554	1,336	724	5,204	7,264	18,818	5,147
Amritsar, ...	10,069	534	...	10,603	...	...	3,760	3,760	14,363	2,442
Syálkot, ...	307	24	...	331	222	...	697	919	1,250	800
Lahore, ...	5,069	...	...	5,069	...	...	...	...	5,069	...
Gujeránwála, ...	...	500	...	500	...	...	300	300	800	1,000
Fírozpúr, ...	3,000	500	2,501	6,001	3,500	500	2,390	6,390	12,391	...
Montgomery, ...	...	...	...	...	386	...	386	772	772	...
Multán, ...	...	158	...	158	...	...	1,294	1,294	1,452	4,600
Gujerát, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	946	946	...
Sháhpúr, ...	3,677	...	...	3,677	...	...	170	170	3,847	...
TOTAL, ...	2,32,414	38,968	39,294	3,10,676	31,813	11,516	52,266	95,595	4,06,271	1,68,711

Abstract of amounts received and expended on account of Direct Relief

Districts.	Income.														
	Subscriptions realized from January to May 1869.			Donations realized from January to May 1869.			Government equivalent.			Received from Central Relief Committee.			Total Receipts.		
Gurgáon, ...	6,367	13	...	...	...	..	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	8,938	13	...
Karnál, ...	7,027	10	.	3,879	7	4	9,560	...	6	10,000	...	...	30,467	1	2
Hissár, ...	32,105	9	10	...	...	...	11,011	6	7	...	...	...	43,117	...	5
Rohtak, ...	90,515	4	6	19,961	8	...	20,354	12	...	3,000	...	...	1,33,831	8	6
Sirsa, ...	4,402	10	4	3,301	1	4	979	1	2	3,000	...	...	11,682	12	10
Ludiána, ...	321	...	...	2,693	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,014	8	...
Jallandhar, ...	9,696	8	...	959	8	...	678	...	...	...	...	..	7,734	...	...
Hushiárpur, ...	5,542	11	9	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	6,042	11	9
Kángra, ...	70	...	...	352	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	5	...
Amritsar, ...	2,218	11	7	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	11	7
Syálkot, ...	3,549	15	5	3,658	...	8	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,208	...	1
Lahore, ...	6,166	4	9	...	...	...	2,262	5	4	...	...	...	8,428	10	1
Firozepúr, ...	7,941	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,941	11	9
Gujrát, ...	186	6	...	1,693	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,879	6	10
Muzaffargarh,	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Dera I. Khan,	139	...	..	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...
Total Rs., ...	1,66,651	4	11	37,318	7	2	50,916	9	5	16,000	.	...	2,70,886	5	6

Lahore,
July 1869.

the districts of the Punjab, from January to May 1869.

Expenditure.													
Cost of feeding, &c., of destitute persons.			Remitted to Central Committee.			Total expenditure.			Balance from January to May 1869.			Remarks.
3,780	...	...	...	...	...	3780	8	9	5,158	4	3	
27,483	6	4	...	...	...	27,483	6	4	2,283	11	4	
31,312	1	8	...	...	...	31,312	1	8	11,804	14	9	
1,07,311	9	7	...	...	...	1,07,311	9	7	26,519	14	11	
9,920	12	9	...	...	...	9,920	12	9	1,762	...	1	
1,753	15	1	...	...	...	1,753	15	1	1,260	8	11	
177	15	7	...	...	...	177	15	7	1,556	...	5	
3,619	7	1	...	...	...	3,619	7	1	2,423	4	8	
...	...	...	422	5	...	422	5	...	...	...	...	
2,166	2	3	...	...	...	2,166	2	3	684	9	4	
1,826	4	3	...	...	...	1,826	4	3	8,381	11	10	
4,340	4	8	...	...	...	4,340	4	8	4,088	5	5	
7,862	9	11	...	...	...	7,862	9	11	79	1	10	
946	6	11	300	...	...	1,246	6	11	632	15	11	
...	...	...	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	179	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	
2,02,501	8	10	1,045	5	...	2,03,550	13	10	67,335	7	8	

LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Secretary,

Central Famine Relief Committee.

STATEMENT showing numbers of men, women and children relieved.

District.	Infirm persons relieved.				Able-bodied persons employed on relief works.				Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Gurgáon, ...	2,875	7,275	1,983	12,133	...	...	...	...	
Karnál, ...	1,82,262	3,50,272	2,59,660	7,92,194	82,868	32,640	21,781	1,37,689	
Hissár, ...	2,32,397	2,95,877	1,22,808	6,51,082	45,245	37,898	27,696	1,10,839	
Rohtak, ...	1,98,779	2,08,691	1,13,538	5,21,008	2,55,118	2,77,257	1,11,027	6,43,402	
Sirsa, ...	61,580	74,478	75,488	2,11,546	59,120	24,334	16,191	99,645	
Ludiána, ...	14,944	12,990	14,566	42,500	1,011	810	536	2,376	
Jallandhar, ...	478	845	371	1,694	424	6	178	608	
Hushiárpúr, ...	7,500	6,292	6,963	20,755	8,710	7,334	5,212	21,256	
Kángra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsar, ...	...	No de	tail.	39,310	...	...	...	23,132	For Feby. only.
Syálkot, ...	4,896	2,962	4,878	12,736	2,142	16	273	2,431	
Lahore, ...	22,498	26,239	15,259	63,996	17,883	3,932	4,147	25,962	
Fírozpúr, ...	2,273	27,992	17,066	47,331	23,315	6,957	2,427	32,699	
Gujrát, ...	12,651	12,898	1,670	19,119	20	...	...	20	
Muzzaffargarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dera Ismail Khán, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohát, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...	...	...	...	24,35,401	...	...	...	10,60,059	

APPENDICES.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.
   3.—Climate.

B. 1.—Native states.
   2.—Native Chiefs.

C. Civil Divisions of British territory.

D. Population.

E. 1.—Survey and Settlement.
   2.—Surveyed and assessed area.
   5.—Transfers of land.
   6.—Land Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A. 3.—Draft bills submitted for consideration of Legislature.

B. 1.—Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate.
   2.—Offences reported and persons tried.
   3.—General result of criminal trials.
   4.—Punishments inflicted.
   5.—Result of appeal and revision in Criminal cases.
   6.—Number and description of Civil Suits disposed of.
   7.—Value of suits disposed of.
   8.—General result of trial of Civil Suits.
   9.—Business of the Civil Appellate Courts.
   10.—Execution of decrees of Civil Courts.
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   12.—Deeds registered in Registration Offices.

C. 1.—Number and distribution of prisoners.
   2.—Sickness, mortality, &c., of prisoners.
   3.—Employment and earnings of working prisoners.
   4.—Establishment and cost of prisons.
   5.—Sex, age, previous convictions and education of prisoners.
   6.—Religion, races, and classes of prisoners.
   7.—Previous trades, professions and social relations of prisoners.

D. 1.—Regular organized police of all kinds maintained.
   3.—Religion, races, &c., of organized police.
   4.—Offences committed and disposal under each class of crime of persons arrested.

E. 1.—Strength, cost, &c., of Punjab Frontier Force.
   2.—Distribution and employment of Punjab Frontier Force.
   3.—Religion, races and classes of Native Officers and men of Punjab Frontier Force.
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III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

APPENDICES,

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. A.—1. Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.

District		Total area, in square miles.			
			Waste.		
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncul-turable.	Total.
Dehli,	...	821	189	263	1,273
Gurgaon,	...	1,513	175	293	1,981
Karnaul,	...	1,008	908	437	2,353
Hissar,	...	2,105	1,167	268	3,540
Rohtak,	...	1,415	231	166	1,812
Sirsa,	...	366	2,490	254	3,110
Ambala,	...	1,477	444	707	2,628
Ludiana,	...	1,141	128	90	1,359
Simla,	...	15	3	...	18
Jullundhur,	...	1,027	125	180	1,332
Hoshiarpore,	...	1,174	102	810	2,086
Kangra,	...	909	432	7,649	8,990
Amritsar,	...	1,449	280	307	2,036
Syalkot,	...	1,290	289	376	1,955
Gurdaspore,	...	961	92	289	1,342
Lahore,	...	1,540	1,548	559	3,647
Ferozepore,	...	1,767	704	225	2,696
Gujeranwala,	...	651	1,401	510	2,562
Rawalpindi,	...	1,496	325	4,391	6,212
Jhelum,	...	1,193	407	2,310	3,910
Gujerat,	...	1,022	398	524	1,944
Shahpore,	...	662	3,249	787	4,698
Multan,	...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882
Jhung,	...	377	3,891	1,436	5,704
Montgomery,	...	841	944	3,792	5,577
Mozuffurgurh,	...	646	581	1,795	3,022
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096
Dera Ghazi Khan,	...	367	1,220	732	2,319
Bunnoo,	...	704	91	2,355	3,150
Peshawar,	...	1,173	272	484	1,929
Kohat,	...	251	40	2,547	2,838
Hazara,	...	330	11	2,659	3,000
Total,	...	31,513	25,333	45,155	102,001

and Communications for 1868-9.

Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications; mileage of.		
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (navigable rivers.)	Made Roads.	Railways.
1,280	...	1,280	72	441	2
...	...	...	15	709	
3,093	...	3,093	73	467	
...	...	...	...	499	
...	...	...	...	522	
...	...	...	20	449	
2,124	...	2,124	60	294	50
...	...	...	62	240	38
1,715	...	1,715	...	...	
1,142	...	1,142	118	295	
...	...	...	110	607	
...	...	...	74	681	
5,347	...	5,347	109	564	43
1,236	...	1,236	75	780	
309	...	309	38	336	
2,86,961	9,854	2,77,107	130	723	75
...	...	...	112	497	
1,49,946	...	1,49,946	84	46	
5,21,600	...	5,21,600	92	1,216	
937	...	937	85	972	
64,652	...	64,652	115	716½	
3,72,551	2,920	3,69,631	112	826	
18,18,743	254	18,80,489	150	1,467	64
23,08,480	...	23,08,480	180	648	
22,98,804	150	22,98,654	205	941	84
51,649	87	51,562	260	483	
3,76,811	...	3,76,811	120	696	
13,122	40	13,082	200	1,217	
...	...	...	68	658	
...	...	...	117	431	
1,878	...	1,878	...	249	
...	...	...	46	384	
83,44,380	13,305	83,31,075	2,902	19,052	356

I. A.—3. Climate of the Punjab

Place at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-Fall, in inches.				Temperature		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to Decr.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1868.							
Dehli, ...	4·3	3·8	...	8·1			
Goorgaon, ...	3·1	8·5	...	9·6			
Karnaul, ...	3·7	7·1	...	10·8			
Hissar, ...	2·0	4·8	...	6·8			
Rohtak, ...	1·2	6·5	0·6	8·3			
Sirsa, ...	1·4	6·1	...	7·5			
Ambala, ...	12·9	6·9	...	19·8			
Ludianah, ...	5·2	10·8	...	16·0	...	...	...
Simla, ...	18·2	42·6	0·5	61·3			
Jullundhur, ...	5·96	10·0	0·25	16·21			
Hoshiarpore, ...	8·2	17·5	...	25·7			
Kangra, ...	28·1	73·7	1·3	103·1			
Amritsar, ...	7·4	9·6	0·2	17·2			
Syalkote, ...	12·6	29·8	0·88	43·28	113·0	60·0	86·5
Gurdaspore, ...	10·7	31·8	0·3	42·8			
Lahor, ...	8·4	6·2	0·5	15·1	...	...	...
Ferozepore, ...	7·0	9·9	0·1	17·0			
Gujeranwala, ...	8·2	16·1	0·7	25·0			
Rawalpindi, ...	8·43	12·7	2·27	23·4	118·3	55·3	84·3
Jhelum, ...	6·7	11·1	0·3	18·1			
Gujorat, ...	12·0	18·8	0·5	31·3			
Shahpore, ...	3·0	8·9	...	6·9	126·0	56·0	89·0
Multan, ...	4·8	0·1	0·2	5·1	121·0	...	...
Jhung, ...	6·6	6·0	0·4	13·0			
Montgomery, ...	1·5	2·9	...	4·4			
Mozuffergurh, ...	2·3	0·1	0·4	2·8			
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	4·56	1·1	1·19	6·85	114·0	58·0	87·0
Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	1·5	1·2	0·8	3·5			
(Bunnoo) Edwardesabad, ...	13·2	3·5	1·3	18·0			
Peshawar, ...	6·8	1·5	3·4	11·3			
Kohat, ...	10·8	3·0	1·85	15·65			
Hazara, ...	25·6	14·9	3·7	44·2			

during the year 1868.

In the shade.						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
...	...	...	85·0	30·0	57·19		W. & N. W.	N. W.
112·0	70·0	88·5	76·0	34·0	55·6	W. & E.	E.	E. & W.
...	...	...	79·0	31·5	55·57	W.		N. W.
118·4	69·0	82·0	78·1	30·7	53·70	W.	W. & E.	W.
121·0	68·0	93·99	87·0	27·0	59·66	N. & W.	E.	E.
115·0	...	...	84·0	30·0	58·15	N. & W.	S. W. & E.	W.
130·0	71·0	81·41	82·0	33·0	56·53	N. W. & N. E.	N. E. & S. E.	E. & N. E.

I. B.—1. Statement of Native States in feudal subordination to the Punjab Government in 1868.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
I. States under the management of British Officers.						
1. Bháwalpore, ...	...	3,64,582	14,43,174	3,802	None.	Lungís, susí, silk goods, saltpetre, alum.
2. Chamba (Trans-Sutlej), ...	Rupees 5,000	1,20,000	1,64,000	...	None.	Slate quarries near Dalhousie, and Timber.
3. Pataodi (Dehli Territory), ...	...	6,600	92,000	235	Ditto.	
II. States not under the management of British Officers.						
4. Jammu and Kashmír, ...	1 horse, 12 shawl goats and 3 pairs of shawls,	15,00,000	64,00,000	31,383	4 per cent *ad valorem*, by the Changchinmo route, 5 per cent by other routes.	Timber, shawls, papier mache work, saffron, borax, iron.
5. Patiála, ... (Cis-Sutlej.)	100 horsemen.	15,86,000	40,00,000	8,060	None.	Slate quarry near Simla, lead Mine near Sabathu, marble stone and copper mines in Narnoul.
6. Jínd, ... (Cis-Sutlej.)	50 Ditto.	3,11,000	7,00,000	1,500	Ditto.	
7. Nábha, ... (Cis-Sutlej.)	..	2,76,000	7,00,000	1,500	Ditto.	
8. Kalsia, ... (Cis-Sutlej.)	...	62,000	1,30,000	150	Ditto.	
9. Malér Kotla, ... (Cis-Sutlej.)	25 horsemen.	46,200	2,00,000	300	Ditto.	
10. Faríd Kot, ... (Cis-Sutlej.)	...	51,000	75,000	285	Ditto.	
11. Dejána, ... (Dehli Territory.)	...	6,390	10,000	110	Ditto.	
12. Loháru, ... (Dehli Territory.)	...	18,000	60,000	300	Ditto.	

13. Kapurthala, ...	Trans-Sutlej.	Rupees 1,31,000	2,12,721	5,77,000	2,200	Ditto.	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwara.
14. Mandi, ...	Trans-Sutlej.	1,00,000	1,39,259	3,00,000	300	Ditto.	Iron and salt mines.
15. Sukét, ...	Trans-Sutlej.	11,000	44,552	80,000	200	Ditto.	
16. Sarmúr (Náhan), ...	Simla Hill States.	...	75,595	1,00,000	400	Ditto.	
17. Kahlúr (Biláspore), ...	Simla Hill States.	8,000	66,848	70,000	200	Ditto.	
18. Hindúr (Nálagurh), ...	Simla Hill States.	5,000	49,678	60,000	100	Ditto.	
19. Bussáhír, ...	Simla Hill States.	3,945	45,025	70,000	100	Ditto.	Timber.
20. Keonthal, ...	Simla Hill States.	...	18,083	30,000	100	Ditto.	
21. Bághal, ...	Simla Hill States.	3,600	22,305	35,000	A few armed followers.	Ditto.	
22. Jubbal, ...	Simla Hill States.	2,520	17,262	18,000	Do.	Ditto.	
23. Bhajji, ...	Simla Hill States.	1,440	9.001	15,000	Do.	Ditto.	
24. Kumharsain, ...	Simla Hill States.	2,000	7,829	7,000	Do.	Ditto.	
25. Kuthár, ...	Simla Hill States.	1,080	3,990	5,000	Do.	Ditto.	
26. Dhámi, ...	Simla Hill States.	360	2,853	4,000	Do.	Ditto.	
27. Baghát, ...	Simla Hill States.	2,000	...	...	Do.	Ditto.	
28. Balsan, ...	Simla Hill States.	1,080	4,892	6,000	Do.	Ditto.	
29. Mailog, ...	Simla Hill States.	1,450	7,358	8,000	Do.	Ditto.	
30. Bija, ...	Simla Hill States.	180	981	2,000	Do.	Ditto.	
31. Taroch, ...	Simla Hill States.	280	3,082	2,500	Do.	Ditto.	
32. Kunhiar, ...	Simla Hill States.	180	1,906	3,000	Do.	Ditto.	
33. Mangal, ...	Simla Hill States.	72	917	1,000	Do.	Ditto.	
34. Darkuti, ...	Simla Hill States.	...	612	500	Do.	Ditto.	

Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families, 1868.

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G. C. S. I., Ruler of Jummu and Kashmír, ...	Maháríja	Rajpút.	46	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has. *Vide* Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	Four sons.	The eldest son, Mián Partab Singh, is the heir-apparent. Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
2.—Muhindar Singh, Patiála, Cis-Sutlej States,	Ditto.	Siddhu Jatt.	16 years, 4 ms.	Can read and write English, Persian and Gurmukhi.	Is being educated by Ram Chandra, an eminent mathematician of Dehli.	Ditto.	Do.	* A son.	* Born on 17th March 1867.
3.—Sadiq Muhammad Khan, of Bahawulpore, ...	Nawab.	Daud-potra.	9 years, a minor.	Can read and write English and Persian.	Is being educated by Pundit Jai Narain, an English scholar of Dehli.	...	No.	None.	At the request of the late Nawab Bahawul Khan, the Supreme Government sanctioned, on 19th March 1850, his appointing his third son Saadat Yar Khan, who afterwards assumed the title of Sadiq Mahammad Khan, as his heir-apparent, in preference to his elder son Haji Mahammad Khan, (*alias* Fateh Mahammad Khan.) In October 1852, the Nawab died, and was succeeded by the heir elect. But in February 1853, Haji Mahammad Khan contrived to escape from confinement, and dethroned Saadat Yar Khan (who was sent to Lahore), and took possession of the throne.

									Ever since the Nawabship has continued in his family. Saadat Yar Khan died at Lahore in 1862.
4.—*Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, Cis-Sutlej States,* ...	Raja.	Siddu, Jatt, alias Phulkian	39	The Raja reads Gurmukhi and is a well informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	A son aged about 13 years.	
5.—Bhagwan Singh, of Nahba, Cis-Sutlej States, ...	Raja.	Siddhu Jatt, alias Phulkian	25 years.	Knows Gurmukhi and a little Persian.	Administers his State through a Council of Regency.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	The Raja succeded his brother Raja Bharpur Singh, who died childless in 1863.
6.—Randhír Singh, C. S. I., of Kapurthalla, Jullundhur Division, ...	Raja.	Ahluwalia.	38	Knows English, Persian, and Gurmukhi. The Raja and Bikrama Singh both speak English fluently, and are well educated; Suchet Singh does not know English.	Administers his State.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Two sons.	Khark Singh (the heir-apparent) and Harnam Singh are the two sons of the Raja. He has two step-brothers (by a different mother), Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh.
7.—Bijey Sain, of Mandi, Jullundhur Division, ...	Raja.	Rajput.	33 years.	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Administers his State.	Has. *Vide* Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	...	His Uncle Bhag Singh, Mians Pardan Singh and Man Singh (the half brothers of the Rajah), and Rajnath Singh the son of Zalam Singh, receive allowances from the State. On the death of Isri Sain his brother Zalam Sain succeeded him; who after a few years' rule, during his lifetime conferred the Raj on Balbír Sain the son of his predecessor.

I. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	REMARKS.
8.—Sikandar Ali Khan, *of Maler Kotla, Cis-Sutlej States,* ...	Nawab.	Sheikh.	38 years.	Knows Persian and Arabic.	Administers his State.	Has. *Vide* Supreme* Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	...	Near relations of the Nawab, who share in the family estates and exercise sovereign powers therein, subject to a general subordination to the Nawab :— Ghulam Muhammad Khan, ... Rustam Ali Khan, ... } Cousins of the Nawab's grand-father. Ibrahim Ali Khan, & Inayat Ali Khan, sons of the late Diláwar Ali Khan, ... } Cousins of the Nawab's father.
9.—Wazír Singh, of Faríd Kot, Lahore Division, ...	Raja.	Siddhu Jatt, *alias* Barar Bans.	46 years.	Knows Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has.	His son Bikram Singh, the heir-apparent, is being well educated in Persian and English.
10.—Sri Singh of Chamba, Amritsar Division, ...	Raja.	Rajput.	33 years.	Knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kangra hill character and dialect,) and a little English.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	None.	He has an only daughter, who is married to the Jammu and Kashmír heir-apparent.

11.—Uggar Sain, of Suket, Jullundhur Division, ...	*Raja.*	*Rajput.*	*57 years.*	*An accomplished Sanscrit scholar.*	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*	*Six sons.*	Mian Rudra Sain, (heir-apparent.) aged 40 " Sheo Singh, ... " 33 " Ram Singh, ... " 32 " Narain Singh, ... " 21 (Legitimate sons.) Mian Jewala Singh, ... " 18 " Gorardan Singh, ... " 17 (Illegitimate or Sirtora) Jagat Singh, Rajah's brother, " 46 Mian Parakarm Singh, ... " 8 " Surat Singh, ... " 6 are the sons of Jagat Singh, The heir-apparent has a son aged seven years. The heir-apparent lives in the Simla District, under the orders of Government.
12.—Bishan Singh, of Kalsia, Cis-Sutlej States.	Sirdar.	Jatt.	15 years.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	This chief is married to the Jínd Raja's daughter. Mañ Singh is the uncle of the Sirdar.
13.—Muhammad Mukhtar Husasin, of Pataodi, Dehli Divison, ...	Nawab.	Afghan.	17 years.	Knows Persian.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	
14.—Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, of Loharu, Hissar Division, ...	Nawab.	Afghan.	...	Is an accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Two sons.	Mirza Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan and Najmuddin Khan are the two sons of the Nawab; the former is an eminent Persian scholar: Nawab Ziauddin Ahmad Khan, the chief's younger brother, who equally shares the income of the jagír with him, is well versed in the histories of India and Central Asia.

I. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
15.—Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, of Dujana, Hissar Division, ...	Nawab.	Afghan.	...	Knows Persian.	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	No son.	Muhammad Sher Khan, Muhammad Shamsher Khan, and Abdulla Khan are the three uncles of the Nawab. Muhammad Hussen Ali Khan, the father of the Nawab died in 1857.
16.—Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, Rais of Raja Sansi, Amritsar Division, ...	Sirdar.	Sansi Jatt.	...	Gurmukhi and Persian.	Jagirdar and Magistrate.	Ditto.	Ditto.	None.	
17.—Harbans Singh, adopted son of the late Raja Teja Singh,	Raja.	Brahmin Gour.	19 years.	English, Persian, and Sanscrit.	...	...	...	Has.	A son, aged about 18 months.
Simla Hill States.									
18.—Shamsher Prakash, of Sarmúr (also called Náhan,)	Raja.	Rajput.	25 years.	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	A son. *	* Born in the beginning of 1868. Kaur Sûrat Singh, aged 15, Raja's own brother.
19.—Hira Chand, of Bilaspore (also called [illegible])	Raja.	Chandeli Rajput.	28 years.	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This chief's sister is married to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

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20.—Shamsher Singh, of Bussahir, ...	*Raja.*	*Rajput.*	31	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	A son, aged about 2 years	
21.—Agar Singh of Nálagurh, (also called Hindúr,) ...	Raja.	Rajput.	65	Knows Sanscrit and is well informed.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has.	Raja Bijey Singh, son of Raja Ram Singh died in 1856, leaving no direct heirs. But in consideration of the eminent services of his father, Government consented to place Mian Agar Singh, one of the illegitimate sons of Raja Ram Singh in power in 1860, subject to the payment of a tribute of 5,000 Rupees.
22.—Muhindar Sain of Keonthal, ...	Raja.	Rajput.	42 years,	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has.	Balbir Sain, (heir-apparent), aged 17 Kaur Hira Singh, ... „ 14 „ Surat Singh, ... „ 10 „ Sheo Saran Singh, „ 9 „ Ranbir Singh, ... „ 6
23.—Dalíp Singh, of Baghat, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	9 years,	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	Amar Singh, (brother), aged 8 Jit Singh, (the brother of Dhehraj Singh or son of Uméd Singh,) „ 40 Mian Sohna Sing, ... „ 37 Do. Hira Singh, (the son of Umed Singh,) ... ... „ 12 Do. Ratan Singh, ... „ 9 On the death of Mahindar Singh in 1896 Sumbut, 1839 A. D., the Simla Hill Superintendent reported to Government that the Rana had no sons (as Ade Singh, the only legitimate one born died some time before.) The Riasat was therefore resumed by the Government, and remained so for four years.

I. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
23.—*Continued.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1900 (A D 1842) Rana Bijey Singh, received a Sunnud conferring on him the chiefship. On the death of Bijey Singh, disputes arose for succession between the Rani and Umed singh, and for this reason the State remained for fourteen years in the possession of Government. In 1862 Umed Singh died—the Riasat was then entrusted to his son Dalip Singh.
24.—Kishen Singh of Baghal, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	52	...	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	...	Jey Singh, his brother, aged 51 Dhian Singh, the son of Jey Singh, ... „ 28 Kapur Singh, ... „ 26 Man Singh, ... „ 18 Hira Singh, ... „ 16 Narain Singh, ... „ 14 Ude Singh, ... „ 12

25.—*Karm Chand, of Jubbal*, ...	*Rana.*	*Rajput.*	*35*	...	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*	*Has.*	Padam Chand, heir-apparent, aged 7 Ghumir Chand, 2nd son „ 4 Mian Dhiman, ... „ 46 Do. Lal Singh, ... „ 39 Do. Hari Singh, ... „ 31
26.—Bhawani Singh, of Kumharsain, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	50	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	A son.	Hera Singh, heir-apparent, aged 23 years.
27.—Ran-Bahadur Singh, of Bhajji, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	46	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has.	Durga Singh, heir-apparent, aged 27 Mian Parmotman Singh, ... „ 24 Bijey Bahi Nand Singh, ... „ 9
28.—Dalip Chand, of Mailog, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	40	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Has.	Heir-apparent, ... aged 7 Keshoram, brother, ... „ 30 Jiwan Singh, cousin, ... „ 15 Phínia Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, ... „ 10 Ahup Singh, ... „ 8
29.—Bhah Singh, of Balsan, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	Ratan Singh, ... aged 45 Natha Singh, ... „ 19 Ghaurdhun Singh, ... „ 33 Bir Singh, ... „ 5½ Are the members of the family of Devi Singh, son of the Rana. Gulab Singh, son of above, dead, 75 Prem Singh, do. ... „ 41 Pritam Singh, do. ... „ 23 Ranjit Singh, the son of the Rana, ... „ 71 Kahn Singh, the son of above „ 44 Tehl Singh, son of the Rana Sansar Singh, ... „ 61

I. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	REMARKS.
30.—Fateh Singh, of Dhami, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	16 Years	...	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	...	Mian Bishan Singh, (uncle), aged 61 Mian Bir Singh, ... " 40 Do. Gharu, ... " 23
31.—Jai Chand, of Kuthar, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Has.	
32.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiar, ...	Rai.	Rajput.	35	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	...	
33.—Jit Singh, of Mangal, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	45	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	...	
34.—Ude Chand, of Bija, ...	Thakur.	Rajput.	42	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	...	Mians Alam Singh, Zalam Singh and Kishen Singh, are the Thakur's brothers.
35.—Ram Sarn Singh of Kot Khai, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	29	Shastri.	Ditto.	...	Do.	Has.	Mian Gulab Singh, ... aged 18 Narsing Das, ... " 50 Kanshi Ram, (illegitimate) " 32

36.—Ram Singh of Darkoti, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	53	Do.	Do.	Has.	Ditto.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh, (heir-appt.) aged 26 Hanwant Das, ... do. 16 Hari Ram, ... do. 13 Mian Narsingh Das, ... do. 47 Do. Lachhman, ... do. 20 Do. Hari Singh, ... do. 25 Do. Ârjan, ... do. 19 Do. Anant Ram, ... do. 15 Do. Sita Ram, ... do. 45 Do. Zalam Zor, ... Do. Bhawani Singh, ... do. 11 All the above are the principal male members of the Rana's family.
37.—Ranjit Singh, of Taroch, ...	Thakur.	Rajput.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	Do.*	* Kabir singh, the eldest son of the Thakur, is dead. Gaddar singh, son of above, aged 3½ years. Tekam Singh, ... do. 27 Dheya Singh, ... do. 18 Sis Ram, ... do. 11 Kanshi Ram, ... do. 5 Dhen Singh, ... do. 8 Rai Singh, ... do. 10

I. C.—Civil Divisions of Briti[sh]

Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab an[d]

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Dehli	Dehli ...	3	1,273	6,21,675	Dehli 1,54,417; Soneput 12,176; Fa-rídabad 7,990.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,931	6,90,295	Rewari 24,503; Palwal 12,629; Furru[...]naggar 10,731.
	Karnaul ...	5	2,353	6,08,942	Karnaul 29,000; Paniput 25,276; Kythal 14,9[...]
Hissar	Hissar ...	5	3,540	4,84,681	Hissar 14,133; Hansi 13,563; Bhewani 32,2[...]
	Rohtak ...	4	1,812	5,31,227	Rohtak 14,153; Bérie 9,723; Jhajjar 10,54[...]
	Sirsa ...	3	3,110	2,10,795	Sirsa 11,000.
Ambala	Ambala ...	6	2,628	10,35,488	Ambala city 24,040; Cantonments 26,6[...]; Jagadri 11,676.
	Ludianah ..	3	1,359	5,83,245	Ludianah 39,983; Gurgaon 7,096; Raikot 9,1[...]
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	Simla 7,037.
Jullundur	Jullundhur	4	1,332	7,80,165	Jullundhur 45,607; Rahún 14,394; Kirtá[...] 16,953; Núr Mahal 8,866; Nakodar 8,8[...]; Philour 7,535.
	Hoshiarpore	4	2,086	9,39,972	Hoshiarpore 12,964; Oormur 9,632; Ha-riana 7,745; Miani 7,706; Anandpore 6,8[...]
	Kangra ...	5	8,990	7,43,882	Nurpur 9,928; Kangra 4,338.
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	4	2,036	10,83,514	Amritsar 1,35,813; Batala 28,725.
	Sylkot ...	5	1,955	10,05,004	Syalkot 25,337; Pusrúr 8,527; Zuffer[...] 5,641.
	Gurdaspore	4	1,342	6,55,362	Dinanaggar 7,622; Kulanour 6,121.
Lahore	Lahore ...	4	3,647	7,89,666	Lahore 98,924; Mouzung 8,321; Mian M[...] 13,757; Kasúr 15,209.
	Gujeranwala	3	2,562	5,50,576	Gujeranwala 19,381.
	Ferozpore	4	2,696	5,49,253	Ferozpore 20,592.
Rawal-Pindi	Rawal Pindi	7	6,212	7,11,256	Rawal Pindi 19,222; Pindi Gheb 8,223.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	5,00,988	Jhelum 5,140; Pind Dadun Khan 13,34[...]; Chukowal 5,467; Tullagang 5,647.
	Gujerat ...	3	1,944	6,16,361	Gujerat 15,907; Jelalpore 15,626.
	Shahpore ...	3	4,698	3,68,796	Bhera 14,514; Miani 6,857; Khoshab 8,[...] Saiwal 8,900.
Multan	Multan ...	5	5,882	4,71,563	Multan 56,826.
	Jhung ...	3	5,704	3,48,027	Mughiana 10,854; Chisusti 11,477; Jh[...] 9,224.
	Montgomery	4	5,577	3,59,437	Kamalia 5,695; Pak Puttan 6,086.
	Mozuffur-gurh	3	3,022	2,95,547	Kot Adu 5,552; Jutohi 4,812; Mozuff[ur]-gurh 4,719.
Derajat	D. I. Khan	5	7,096	3,94,864	D. I. Khan 24,906; Leia 17,033; Koolachi 9,[...]
	D. G. Khan	4	2,319	3,08,840	Dera Gazi Khan 17,164; Jampore 7,7[...]
	Bunnoo ...	4	3,150	2,87,547	Esa Kheyl 7,746; Kalabagh 6,419; Bunnoo [...]
Peshawar	Peshawar ...	8	1,929	5,23,152	Peshawar 58,555.
	Kohat ...	3	2,838	1,45,419	Kohat 11,274.
	Hazara ...	2	3,000	3,67,218	Harripore 4,646; Abbotabad 4,483.
	TOTAL ...	132	1,02,001	1,75,96,752	

Territory (Punjab 1868-69.)

its Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
794	10	18	24	12	601	8,70,681	11,01,382	
1,264	9	9	52	8	364	10,81,123	11,25,292	
913	14	16	70	15	501	6,53,799	7,14,779	
658	12	19	36	26	430	3,83,963	4,42,322	
436	11	11	18	6	407	7,22,210	7,65,731	
654	8	11	40	20	324	1,23,086	1,48,642	
2,324	20	24	28	10	813	6,83,472	8,66,210	
880	21	12	54	13	455	7,65,523	8,76,558	
270	6	5	12	2	138	*46,483	1,17,080	
1,257	13	11	20	5	484	*13,06,241	15,03,648	* Including Tribute.
2,182	15	16	48	12	410	12,57,643	14,41,747	
731	16	17	34	10	395	*7,26,305	8,52,725	
1,574	15	28	27	12	556	9,58,271	12,74,197	
2,314	18	17	25	13	407	10,48,594	11,92,796	
1,880	11	12	21	8	383	*7,65,343	8,48,623	
1,455	13	23	30	10	907	4,15,524	8,31,326	
1,202	12	19	32	12	400	4,66,983	5,72,978	
312	15	15	44	16	378	4,07,461	5,57,308	
1,658	16	16	36	8	849	6,79,211	8,38,792	
966	11	11	35	16	459	5,69,126	6,29,804	
1,428	9	9	28	5	347	5,53,273	6,31,580	
667	8	8	54	19	381	3,47,226	4,48,348	
1,211	12	18	50	16	739	5,09,405	7,19,429	
786	9	7	46	39	413	2,72,522	4,07,885	
2,155	11	14	40	15	536	2,83,073	4,14,220	
552	9	9	45	19	326	5,15,797	6,05,225	
716	14	14	50	15	575	2,95,417	4,64,738	
354	17	18	30	8	406	3,11,499	3,84,711	
625	10	10	32	29	431	3,87,298	4,51,508	
654	17	17	38	9	838	6,26,551	7,69,740	
343	7	6	65	16	446	81,255	1,00,828	
1,251	15	11	87	20	539	26,884	1,81,745	
34,462	404	451	87	14	15,638	1,82,69,339	2,22,81,897	

In addition to the gross revenue here shown, the following were realized :—

Salt and Customs collections ... Rs. 87,88,699

Canal collections ... " 12,45,966

Grand Total Gross Revenue ... " 3,23,16,562

I. D.—Statement of Population

District.		Inhabited Houses.			Popu-	
		No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli	...	59,666	1,11,678	1,71,344	1,93.296	1,75,783
Gurgaon	...	22,776	1,33,648	1,56,424	2,05,196	1,95,009
Karnaul	...	43,839	81,482	1,25,321	1,86,958	1,66,677
Hissar	...	16,960	90,091	1,07,051	1,53.787	1,26,529
Rohtak	...	25.913	1,11,635	1,37,458	1,60,821	1,41,477
Sirsa	...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambala	...	29,830	2,13,472	2,43,302	3,31,046	2,81,163
Ludianah	...	13,744	1,38,190	1,51,934	1,83,698	1,54,736
Simla	...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur	...	25,884	2,16,948	2,42,832	2,47,724	2,08,682
Hoshiarpore	...	17,030	1,92,139	2,09,169	2,84,406	2,53,678
Kangra	...	442	1,46,992	1,47,434	2,25,067	2,14,651
Amritsar	...	49,518	2,04,018	2,53,536	3,54,688	2,82,606
Syalkot	...	11,240	1,86,245	1,97.485	3,11,637	2,67,142
Gurdaspore	...	9,391	1,43,375	1,52,766	2,08,942	1,76,118
Lahore	...	56,797	1,44,739	2,01,536	2,60,892	2,06,405
Ferozpore	...	7,335	1,12,383	1,19,718	1,70,785	1,36,432
Gujeranwala	...	26,624	1,31,646	1,58,270	1,81.572	1,44,629
Rawal Pindi	...	4,000	71,579	75,579	2,13,423	1,84,189
Jhelum	...	2,647	1,10,363	1,13,010	1,41,811	1,35,246
Gujerat	...	14,588	1,41,607	1,56,195	1,87,191	1,63,152
Shahpore	...	12,787	73,762	86,549	1,11,329	1,00,347
Multan	...	18,255	93,539	1,11,794	1,57,275	1,29,875
Jhung	...	2,828	72,158	74,986	1,10,046	90,209
Montgomery	...	7,255	65,021	72,276	1,16,666	91,306
Mozufferguih	...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2,141	82,959	85,100	1,24,782	1,12,273
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo	...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawar	...	4,848	1,16,608	1,21,456	1,66,090	1,43,779
Kohat	...	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara	...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Total	...	5,05,769	35,09,707	40,15,476	54,92,985	47,17,[illegible]

of the Punjab for 1868-69.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
		CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.				CHRISTIANS.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	1,12,345	95,008	6,21,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	1,33.298	1,11,043	6,90,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	1,13,137	93,953	6,08,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78.774	4,84,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	5,31,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	2,10,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	1,91,672	1,60,351	10,35,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	1,08,709	91.327	5,83.245	429	81	31	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,236	20,701	1,46,449	1,21,373	7,80,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24.629	1,81,470	1,56.911	9.39.972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	1,30,564	1,14,424	7,43,882	83	248	3	26
41,402	19.510	2,11,220	1,74,088	10,83,514	532	358	37	139
33,508	18.784	2 01,014	1,72,919	10,05,004	512	1,535	62	214
20,845	12,021	1,29,224	1,08,212	6,55,362	488	109	...	...
28,012	16,519	1,49,431	1,28,407	7,89,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15.251	1,08,954	94,081	5,49,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	5,50,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	1,44,213	1,24,055	7,11,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	1,03,288	88,575	5,00.988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	1,24,370	1,06,458	6,16.361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	3,68,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	4,71,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	3,48,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	3,59,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	2,95,547	58	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	3,94,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	3,08,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	2,87,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	1,00,954	82,840	5,23,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23.943	1,45,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	3,67,218	122	49	5	...
6,08,827	4,38,678	33,89,480	28,58,962	1,75,96,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

I. D.—Statement of Population

District.		Classification of Population—*Continued.*			
	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Dehli ...	582	4,47,079	1,33,912	37,859	6,21,675
Gurgaon ...	128	4,77,214	2,12,914	20	6,90,295
Karnaul ...	9,236	3,55,816	1,51,213	92,586	6,08,942
Hissar ...	1,812	3,76,833	1,02,928	2,986	4,84,681
Rohtak ...	253	4,22,302	71,295	37,329	5,31,227
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	2,10,795
Ambala ...	56,440	6,89,333	2,86,874	1,455	10,35,488
Ludianah ...	95,413	2,19,371	2,06,603	61,619	5,83,245
Simla ...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur ...	1,14,993	3,12,471	3,51,932	23	7,80,165
Hoshiarpore ...	79,400	4,15,755	3,18,686	1,26,065	9,39,972
Kangra ...	1,314	6,93,643	48,613	35	7,43,883
Amritsar ...	2,62,639	1,91,321	5,02,348	1,26,672	10,83,514
Syalkot ...	50,289	2,18,771	6,01,959	1,32,174	10,05,004
Gurdaspore ...	39,967	2,49,813	2,97,083	68,390	6,55,363
Lahore ...	1,19,268	1,16,287	4,70,216	80,907	7,89,666
Ferozpore ...	1,60,487	68,406	2,45,659	73,767	5,49,253
Gujeranwala ...	38,911	1,04,156	3,57,550	49,858	5,50,576
Rawal Pindi ...	24,355	60,720	6,21,169	2,815	7,11,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	4,34,157	3,794	5,00,988
Gujerat ...	20,653	53,174	5,37,701	4,784	6,16,361
Shahpore ...	3,122	53,590	3,05,507	6,561	3,68,726
Multan ...	907	87,009	3,60,190	22,223	4,71,563
Jhung ...	2,994	57,297	2,70,819	16,899	3,48,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	2,77,291	...	3,59,437
Mozuffergurh ...	2,571	36,748	2,49,865	6,333	2,95,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	3,38,387	5,901	3,94,864
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	1,124	38,467	2,64,527	4,656	3,08,840
Bunnoo ...	493	26,222	2,60,550	240	2,87,547
Peshawar ...	2,014	27,408	4,81,447	8,871	5,23,152
Kohat ...	1,837	6,544	1,36,565	413	1,45,419
Hazara ...	973	18,563	3,46,112	1,516	3,67,218
Total ...	11,41,848	60,94,759	93,31,367	10,06,810	1,75,96,757

of the Punjab for 1868-69.—*Concluded.*

OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during year.	REMARKS.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
2,77,491	3,44,184	Urdu.	...	
3,99,826	2,90,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.	E. 608 I. 1,999	
3,05,974	3,02,968	Pure Urdu.	E. 417 I. 439	
3,51,395	1,33,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabi, Bagri.	E. 5,758 I. 1,939	
3,12,522	2,18,705	Urdu.	...	
1,49,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhutti.	E. 678 I. 844	
5,01,056	5,34,432	Urdu, Punjabi.	...	
3,20,633	2,62,612	Ditto.	1,231	
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.	...	
4,05,041	3,75,124	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 16,782 I. 2,183	
5,18,201	4,21,771	Ditto.	209	
5,40,034	2,03,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.	E. 61	
4,17,747	6,65,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.	...	
4,33,617	5,71,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.	E. 230 I. 409	
3,71,581	2,83,781	Punjabi.	...	
3,34,075	4,55,591	Urdu, Punjabi.	...	
3,40,842	2,08,411	Punjabi.	E. 335 I. 724	
2,13,514	3,37,422	Do. Urdu.	...	
4,75,976	2,35,280	Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, English, Goojerati.	...	
3,02,874	1,98,114	Punjabi, Urdu.	E. 30 I. 40	
3,63,664	2,52,697	Punjabi.	20	
1,77,781	1,91,015	Do. Urdu.	...	
1,96,389	2,75,174	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.	...	
1,19,615	2,28,408	Punjabi.	944	
1,53,401	2,06,036	Urdu, Punjabi.	...	
2,06,799	89,748	Multani, Punjabi.	...	
2,15,933	1,78,931	Punjabi, Pushtu.	286	
1,73,420	1,35,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi.	400	
2,04,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.	...	
2,67,736	2,55,416	Pushtu, Urdu.	...	
1,00,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.	...	
2,67,484	99,714	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.	...	
94,30,868	81,65,884	...	...	

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.		Cost per square mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per square mile	Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59,	10,554·5	...	20 5 1	...	...	(a).—Exclusive of 3,066 square miles triangulated from 1865 to 1868.
Military Reconnoisance of Hazara, 1847-49, ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...	(b).—Including 311 square miles of hill topography.
Revenue Surveys, ...	22,037·6	77,598(a)	12 4 1	20 14 11	(b) 910·5 @ Rs. 77-5-11 (c.)	(c).—These rates are approximate only.
Cantonment Survey, ...	...	...	...	...	130 @ 17-0-0 (c.)	

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity, ...	164	1,36,125	Various.	The column "date of expiry of settlement" cannot be accurately filled up; seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district. All necessary details have however been given in the body of the report.
Settled for 30 years and upwards, ...	29,311	1,08,70,551		
Settled for 10 years and under 30, ...	40,850	72,33,912		
Settled for under 10 years, ...	24,033	31,48,597		
Settlements in progress, ...	7,643	3,20,103		
Total, ...	1,02,001	2,17,09,288		
Settlements previously made, including full record of right, ...	23,745	74,65,680		
Ditto without such record, ...	17,519	66,57,741		

I. E.—2. Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti-	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government works.	By private works.				
Dehli, ...	1,22,173	84,680	3,18,402	5,25,255	1,68,197	12,044
Gurgaon, ...	1,141	1,15,090	8,52,516	9,68,747	...	1,12,312
Karnaul, ...	1,08,460	1,34,385	4,02,275	6,45,120	3,093	5,78,027
Hissar, ...	53,978	36,611	12,56,247	13,46,836	44,547	7,46,998
Rohtak, ...	1,22,038	24,955	7,58,607	9,05,600	7,898	1,39,942
Sirsa, ...	...	65,789	1,68,373	2,34,162	...	15,93,934
Ambala, ...	9,272	1,22,410	8,13,844	9,45,526	...	2,83,989
Ludianah, ...	...	23,148	7,06,742	7,29,890	22,495	62,525
Simla, ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jullundhur, ...	...	2,00,097	4,56,997	6,57,094	1,182	78,763
Hoshiarpore,...	...	17,836	7,33,871	7,51,707	...	64,583
Kangra, ...	...	1,18,075	4,63,267	5,81,342	...	2,76,655
Amritsar, ...	1,17,309	1,86,193	6,24,228	9,27,730	5,275	1,73,664
Syalkot, ...	...	4,02,508	4,23,366	8,25,874	97,908	1,31,022
Gurdaspore, ...	36,721	51,217	5,27,176	6,15,114	...	58,704
Lahore, ...	77,863	3,33,468	5,74,557	9,85,888	...	9,90,935
Ferozpore, ...	...	79,679	10,51,371	11,31,050	2,53,418	2,27,979
Gujeranwala,	...	3,27,832	88,612	4,16,444	...	8,96,589
Rawalpindi, ...	...	16,937	9,40,561	9,57,498	...	2,07,847
Jhelum, ...	...	71,460	6,92,385	7,63,845	3,58,747	2,58,825
Gujerat, ...	...	2,35,573	4,18,885	6,54,458	18,636	2,54,644
Shahpore, ...	...	2,52,800	1,70,880	4,23,680	...	20,79,309
Multan, ...	3,03,627	2,02,123	1,18,684	6,24,434	2,053	7,15,441
Jhung, ...	...	1,74,743	66,582	2,41,325	15,04,481	9,85,601
Montgomery,	66,495	1,58,700	3,13,045	5,38,240	...	6,04,067
Mozuffergurh,	2,53,500	1,45,000	15,083	4,13,583	2,65,707	1,06,371
Dera I. Khan,	...	4,28,604	1,13,309	5,41,913	3,64,864	13,29,796
Dera G. Khan,	1,00,410	69,732	64,826	2,34,968	...	7,80,818
Bunnoo, ...	...	1,99,145	2,51,374	4,50,519	4,14,607	58,562
Peshawar, ...	...	2,59,676	4,90,835	7,50,511	...	1,74,449
Kohat, ...	...	40,108	1,20,792	1,60,900	1,32,510	25,430
Hazara, ...	...	32,690	1,78,691	2,11,381	...	6,815
Total, ...	13,72,987	46,11,904	1,41,86,667	2,01,71,558	36,65,618	1,40,17,793

(in acres) of the Punjab for 1868-69.

VATED.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.									
Uncultur-able.	Total.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on cul-turable land.			Rate per acre on to-tal area of settle-ment.		
			Rupees.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1,09,176	2,89,417	8,14,672	9,39,669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
1,86,867	2,99,179	12,67,926	10,98,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
2,79,680	8,60,800	15,05,920	8,68,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
1,27,047	9,18,592	22,65,428	4,30,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
1,06,240	2,54,080	11,59,680	8,97,572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
1,62,670	17,56,604	19,90,766	1,82,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
4,52,415	7,36,404	16,81,930	12,94,954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	1,39,897	8,69,787	9,59,383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
1,15,259	1,95,204	8,52,298	12,91,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
5,18,955	5,83,538	13,35,245	13,70,680	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
48,95,537	51,72,192	57,53,534	8,08,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
1,96,519	3,75,458	13,03,188	12,85,749	1	5	6	1	2	5	0	15	8
1,96,520	4,25,450	12,51,324	12,12,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
1,84,752	2,43,456	8,58,570	9,08,412	1	7	8	1	5	7	1	1	0
3,57,402	13,48,337	23,34,225	6,33,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
1,13,217	5,94,605	17,25,655	5,94,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
3,26,647	12,23,236	16,39,680	5,83,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
28,10,640	30,18,487	39,75,985	7,31,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
11,20,873	17,38,445	25,02,290	6,15,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
3,16,690	5,89,970	12,44,428	6,12,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
5,03,680	25,83,040	30,06,720	3,95,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
24,22,260	31,39,754	37,64,188	5,33,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
9,19,460	34,09,542	36,50,867	2,84,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
24,26,839	30,31,506	35,69,746	3,26,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
11,48,515	15,20,593	19,34,176	5,21,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
23,05,227	39,99,887	45,41,800	3,72,275	0	10	11	0	8	2	0	1	8
4,68,546	12,49,364	14,84,332	3,31,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
10,92,493	15,65,662	20,16,181	4,05,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
3,09,514	4,83,963	12,34,474	8,18,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
14,97,760	16,55,700	18,16,600	1,75,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
17,01,804	17,08,619	19,20,000	2,13,506	1	0	2	0	15	16	0	1	9
2,74,28,081	4,51,11,492	6,52,83,050	2,17,09,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

I. E.—5. Register of Transfers of Land, for 1868-69.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamindaris complete, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in do., ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large zamindaris, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in do., ..	8	..	..	31	..	..
Small zamindaries, ..	17	2	64	198	2	277
Shares in do., ..	2,217	705	5,663	198	21	17
Villages owned by cultivating communities, ..	262	..	387	12	..	78
Shares in do., ..	350	3	5,116	43	131	15
Holdings of proprietary cultivators,	3,452	58	16,138	23	30	104
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character, ..	2,640	21	1,759	81	28	205
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates, ..	71	2	1,000	24	18	19
Do. with right of occupancy, ..	19	..	1,353	7	..	19
Revenue free tenures, ..	46	1	355	6	1	15
TOTAL, ..	9,082	792	31,835	83	21	73

Description of Revenue.	1867-68. Assessed.	1867-68. Realized.	1868-69. Assessed.	1868-69. Realized.	1868-69. Realizations of balances of previous years.	1868-69. Total realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estate sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year, ... Added to roll during the year, Taken off Do. Do., ...	1,84,37,485 1,64,412 1,16,414	1,83,58,170	1,84,85,483	1,79,94,734	35,165	1,80,29,899	8,70,453	1,83,50,490	4,90,749	Nil.	Nil.
Tributes, ...	2,72,105	2,69,481	2,80,105	2,74,605	5,500	2,80,105			5,500		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above,...	...	9,03,178	...	8,72,189	38,750	9,10,939			...		
Total, ...	...	1,95,30,829	...	...	...	1,92,20,943	8,70,453	1,83,50,490	4,96,249		

II. A.—3. Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Government of the Punjab for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year 1868.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Bill to charge Municipalities in the Punjab with a portion of the cost of constructing and maintaining roads and other Public Works.	The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.	To enable the Local Government to call upon Municipalities to contribute a quota not exceeding 10 per cent of their net income after deducting cost of police towards a General Fund for constucting and maintaining roads, &c., so as to relieve the Imperial Revenues of such charges.	Has been abandoned for the present, owing to the great reduction of Municipal income by Home Department Resolution No. 4447, dated 6th November 1868.

II. B.—1. Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department, from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.		Area of Province in square miles.	Population of Province.	Number of Tribunals of each class in column 1.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal Powers only—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Canal and Forest Officers, &c.,*)	Paid, ...	99,373	1,76,11,498	42	1
	Unpaid,...			10	1
Do. Do. exercising Civil and Criminal Powers—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			102	1
	Unpaid,...			9	1
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal Powers only—(*Tahsildars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			3	1
	Unpaid,...			21	1
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil Powers—(*Tahsildars, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			104	1
	Unpaid,...			20	1
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions, ...	...			16	1
Ditto Ditto exercising also Ordinary Criminal and Civil Powers, ...	...			16	1
Boards of Magistrates, ...	Paid, ...			...	...
	Unpaid,...			7	5
Magistrates of full powers, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Honorary Magistrates, Officers in charge of Jails, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...			3	1
	Unpaid,...			4	1
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil powers—(*Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, &c.,*) ...	...			126	1
Do. Do. exercising also powers described by Act XV of 1862—(*Deputy Commissioners,*)	...			32	1
Sessions Courts, ...	...			10	1
Chief Court, ...	...			1	2
TOTAL, ...		...	...	526	...

Note.—This return does not include the Courts of Settlement Officers.

II. B.—1. Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.		Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Local and Subordinate Magtes. of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal Powers only—*(Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Canal and Forest Officers, &c.,)* ...	Paid, ... Unpaid,	Criminal only, ...	— —
Local and Subordinate Magtes. of 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal Powers—*(Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Asst. Commrs., Honorary Magts., &c.,)*	Paid, ... Unpaid.	Under Secs. 5, 6, and 7, Act XIX of 1865.	— —
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal Powers only—*(Tahsildars, Honorary Magts., &c.,)* ...	Paid, ... Unpaid,	Criminal only, ...	— —
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil Powers—*(Tahsildars, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,)* ...	Paid, ... Unpaid,	Under Sections 5 and 8, Act XIX of 1865,	— —
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions, ...	...	...	—
Do. Do. exercising also Ordinary, Criminal and Civil Powers, ...	...	Section 10 of Act XIX of 1865.	—
Boards of Magistrates, ...	Paid, ... Unpaid,	Criminal only, ...	— —
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers only—*(Honorary Magistrates, Officers in charge of Jails, &c.,)* ...	Paid, ... Unpaid,		
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil powers—*(Dy. Asst. & E. A. Comrs., &c.,)* ...	...	Secs. 10 & 11, Act do.	—
Do. Do. exercising also powers described by Act XV of 1862—*(Dy. Comrs.,)* ...	...	Sec. 11, Act ditto,	—
Sessions Court,	...	Sec. 12, Act ditto,	—
Chief Court,	...	Under Act IV of 1866.	—
TOTAL,	...	...	

Appellate, existing in the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1868.—*Concluded.*

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
European.										*Appeals.*	
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Civil.	Criminal.
...	4	20	18	...	...	Entire year, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.	...	206	...	...	...
...	...	2	8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	5	2	94	...	...		...	8,216	37,792	...	...
...	...	1	8	...	...		...	520	3,677	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...		...	700	...	...	...
...	3	6	12	...	...		...	356	...	...	...
1	4	3	96	...	...		...	13,825	46,773	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...		...	1,052	151	...	...
3	9	4	...	...	...		...	...	33,144	...	...
3	9	4	...	...	...		...	490	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	37	...	...		...	2,685	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...		...	278	...	...	...
1	2	1	...	...	...		...	597	...	...	...
32	42	19	33	...	...		...	2,531	30,271	...	...
8	22	2	...	...	...		...	837	...	6,311	1,493
4	8	...	...	...	...		...	333	...	5,317	3,051
1	...	1	...	...	...		...	5	1	1,066	395
55	110	65	329	...	...	...	...	32,631	1,51,809	12,694	4,939

II B.—2. Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab in the year 1868.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
	NON-BAILABLE.						
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence	118 to 120	3	7	2	5	
2	Abetment of a non-bailable offence ...	109 & 116	23	66	16	47	1
3	Attempts	511	567	347	97	237	1
4	Giving false evidence	194 to 196	2	6	6	...	
5	Fabricating false evidence	194 to 196	4	7	1	6	
6	Wilful omission of public servant to apprehend a convict	222	1	1	...	1	
7	Counterfeiting coin	231 to 236	7	15	7	7	1
8	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	172	217	98	114	5
9	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	4	3	1	2	
10	Murder by thugs	302, 303 & 396	332	804	305	409	[illegible]
11	Murder by dacoits	...					
12	Murder by robbers	...					
13	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	...					
14	Murder by poison from other motives ...	...					
15	Other murders from motives connected with women	...					
16	Other murders from other motives ...	...					
17	Attempt to murder	307	48	103	42	55	[illegible]
18	Culpable homicide	304	109	383	92	250	[illegible]
19	Abetment of suicide	305, 306	1	1	1	...	
20	Causing miscarriage	313 to 316	8	21	13	5	[illegible]
21	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	25	46	20	21	[illegible]
22	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person	327, 329 331 & 333	2	4	4	...	
23	Administering stupifying drugs ...	328	57	76	51	23	[illegible]
24	Assault in attempting theft from person	356	41	34	10	24	
25	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365 367 to 369	111	229	137	64	[illegible]
26	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for deflement	366	50	130	85	32	11
27	Habitual dealing in slaves	371	2	6	6	...	
28	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution...	372, 373	8	18	10	4	1
29	Rape	376	123	139	114	24	1
30	Unnatural offences	377	90	110	66	43	1
31	Theft of cattle	379 to 381	6,252	6,367	2,049	4,060	[illegible]
32	Theft ordinary	...	9,340	8,860	2,822	5,911	[illegible]
33	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, of cattle	382	21	23	9	14	[illegible]
34	Do. Do. Do. ordinary	382	7	14	6	2	[illegible]
35	Robbery in a dwelling house	392, 393	68	94	46	51	[illegible]

Appendix No. II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
36	Robbery on the highway	392	99	137	73	58	5
37	Robbery elsewhere	...	39	42	17	22	
38	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupifying drugs	394, 397, 398	21	40	20	17	3
39	Robbery by other means	394	2	7	5	2	
40	Dacoity	395, 398	32	86	47	28	11
41	Dacoity with grievous hurt	397	2	4	...	4	
42	Belonging to a gang of dacoits	400	1	2	1	1	
43	Belonging to a gang of thieves	401	2	22	...	22	
44	Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409	255	364	177	184	2
45	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	1,940	3,779	1,659	1,945	87
46	Serious mischief by fire	436, 438	55	62	56	6	
47	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt	440	1	...	...	...	
48	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft	451	74	55	12	43	
49	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt	452	2	2	1	1	
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	453, 456	2,315	738	336	394	6
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit theft	454, 457	5,407	3,019	1,145	1,774	77
52	Do. do. do. an offence other than theft	454, 457	2,245	1,097	367	707	18
53	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt	455, 458	12	25	9	12	3
54	Do or do. with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	459, 460	27	28	12	15	1
55	Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents	466 to 468, 472 to 477	31	62	29	28	5
56	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	6	13	12	...	1
	BAILABLE.						
57	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence	119, 120	1	4	...	4	
58	Public servant negligently suffering a State prisoner to escape ...	129	1	6	3	3	
59	Personating a soldier ...	140	5	7	4	3	
60	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly ...	143 to 145, 151, 158	28	273	101	172	
61	Abetment of an unlawful assembly ...	150, 157	1	1	...	1	
62	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	338	4,941	1,191	3,682	53
63	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	4	4	1	3	
64	Affray ...	160	660	3,815	987	2,828	

Apenpdix No. II. B.—2.—*Continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
65	Bribery	161 to 165	196	228	120	108	
66	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	19	40	21	19	
67	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent, &c.	167	15	19	9	10	
68	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property	168,169	1	1	...	1	
69	Personating a public servant	170,171	36	54	14	40	
70	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons	173 to 174	398	942	256	683	3
71	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	4	5	...	5	
72	Omitting to give information, ...	176	35	86	25	55	6
73	Giving false information	177, 182	340	415	112	300	3
74	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required	178 to 180	19	36	4	30	2
75	Making false statement on oath ...	181	30	37	7	30	
76	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property	183,184	72	148	28	118	1
77	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant	186,187	197	452	110	341	1
78	Disobedience to lawful order	188	738	2,196	232	1,964	
79	Threatening a public servant with injury	189	4	5	...	5	
80	Threatening with injury	190	3	6	4	2	
81	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193,196	125	226	83	130	12
82	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197,198	3	4	2	2	
83	Making or using a false declaration ...	199,200	7	9	1	8	
84	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c.	201	26	78	21	57	
85	Omitting to give information of an offence,	202	35	81	39	42	
86	Giving false information respecting an offence	203	15	28	6	22	
87	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence	204	6	9	5	4	
88	False personation in judicial proceedings	205	26	29	5	24	
89	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure	206, 207	12	25	2	13	
90	Fraudulently suffering a decree	208	3	3	...	3	
91	False claim	209	14	15	5	10	
92	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree	210	4	6	4	2	
93	False charge of an offence	211	143	187	66	120	1
94	Harbouring an offender	212,216	21	41	15	24	2
95	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	70	125	59	64	2
96	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	217,218	13	16	6	10	
97	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape	221,222	8	14	1	13	
98	Public servant negligently suffering an escape	223	63	108	19	89	

Appendix No. II. B.—2.—*Continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
99	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	224, 225	122	249	29	213	5
100	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings	228	271	322	16	305	1
101	Personating a juror or assessor ...	229	1	1	...	1	
102	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp	255, 258, 259	5	16	3	12	1
103	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	9	13	3	10	
104	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	124	219	60	159	
105	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	151	396	74	320	2
106	Adultering or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	57	95	25	70	
107	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs	274, 275	4	6	2	4	
108	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	30	55	8	46	1
109	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	78	243	18	225	
110	Obstructing a public way	283	14	35	10	25	
111	Committing nuisance	290, 291	580	2,408	282	2,126	
112	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	1	1	...	1	
113	Obscene songs	294	36	78	28	50	
114	Religious insult	295, 297, 298	44	121	69	52	
115	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	17	67	37	30	
116	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	6	3	3	...	
117	Attempt to commit suicide	309	202	208	88	117	2
118	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312	12	18	12	6	
119	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	14	16	9	6	1
120	Concealment of birth	318	20	28	9	17	1
121	Causing hurt	323, 324	3,706	9,027	5,559	3,448	21
122	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	137	427	238	184	3
123	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c., ...	330, 332	7	19	11	8	
124	Grievous hurt	325	238	602	236	352	14
125	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	335	35	62	30	32	
126	Doing any act which endangers human life	336, 337	19	29	12	16	
127	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	4	3	1	2	
128	Wrongful restraint ...	341	254	551	401	150	
129	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	126	257	167	87	3
130	Wrongful confinement to extort property on confession ...	347, 348	6	8	6	2	
131	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	8,828	20,980	15,247	5,681	52
132	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	370	11	25	16	3	6
133	Unlawful compulsory labor ...	374	7	11	7	4	
134	Extortion ...	384, 385	76	164	133	30	1

Appendix No. II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
135	Dishonest misappropriation ...	403,304	707	1,175	494	671	10
136	Cheating	417 to 420	364	482	234	249	9
137	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421,422 424	11	28	6	22	...
138	Executing a deed containing a false statement of consideration ...	323	3	3	3	...	...
139	Mischief, ordinary ...	426,427 430 to 433	1,733	4,883	1,989	2,887	7
140	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	428,429	331	611	431	176	4
141	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	237	820	307	513	...
142	Mischief by fire	435	132	151	126	23	2
143	Criminal trespass	447	371	784	499	285	...
144	House-trespass (simple)	448	247	332	165	167	...
145	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft, punishable with imprisonment	451	46	53	16	36	...
146	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle	461,462	7	10	7	3	...
147	Forgery (simple) ...	465,469 471	74	123	78	35	7
148	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484 486 to 488	5	5	4	1	...
149	Removing or destroying a property mark	489	4	11	7	4	...
150	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	490, to 492	67	126	50	76	...
151	Bigamy	494	83	172	153	18	1
152	Adultery	497	200	223	163	54	5
153	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	2,472	3,109	2,547	507	34
154	Defamation	500 to 502	136	254	179	72	3
155	Insult	504,509	267	512	313	198	1
156	Criminal intimidation	506,507 508	49	124	84	37	3
157	Being drunk and disorderly	510	37	69	6	63	
158	Attempts	511	6	9	2	7	
159	Abetment	109 & 116	24	130	59	67	4
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND C. P. CODE.	C. P. C.					
160	Persons found with stolen property in possession	100	1	1	1	...	
161	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	163	411	481	6	473	
162	Refusing to answer	192	1	1	1	...	
163	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by surety	219, 220 221	11	18	2	16	
164	Forfeiture of recognizance	229	3	14	...	14	
165	Frivolous and vexatious complaint ...	270	181	203	...	203	
166	Recognizance to keep the peace	280	1,130	3,120	281	2,839	

Appendix No. II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
167	Security to keep the peace	281	385	1,097	163	934	
168	Summons to any person &c., &c.	282	14	76	19	57	
169	Consequence of not complying, &c., &c.,...	288	1	2	...	2	
170	Enforcement of penalty against the principal party	293	1	2	...	2	
171	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence	295 }	1,270	2,043	528	1,515	
172	Bad livelihood	296, 297 }					
173	Forfeiture of security	305	3	5	...	5	
174	Local nuisance, Chap. XX C. P. Code ...	...	131	163	129	34	
175	Maintenance of wives and children, XXI C. P. Code	...	1,577	1,577	1,104	469	4
176	Disputes relating to possession of land, Chap. XXII	...	39	93	54	39	
177	Breach of laws relating to excise &c., Act XXI of 1856 (also Acts XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, and XXVIII of 1864) ...	...	219	310	92	215	3
178	Breach of laws relating to opium, Act XXI of 1856, (also XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, and XXVIII of 1864) ...	...	23	32	7	25	
179	Breach of laws relating to Salt and Saltpetre, Punjab Penal Code and Act XXXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1865	...	166	306	56	250	
180	Breach of laws relating to Customs ...	...	3	7	...	7	
181	Breach of laws relating to Stamps, Act X of 1862 and XXVI of 1867	...	807	2,475	506	1,967	2
182	Breach of laws relating to Post Office ...	...	36	45	10	34	1
183	Breach of laws relating to Jails	...	288	294	2	292	
184	Breach of laws relating to Forests, Act VII of 1865	...	2	8	...	8	
185	Breach of laws relating to Ferries ...	...	16	47	5	42	
186	Breach of laws relating to Canals, Act VII of 1845	...	112	282	88	194	
187	Breach of laws relating to Railways, XVIII of 1854	...	58	82	18	64	
188	Breach of laws relating to Stage Coaches, XVI of 1861	...	82	112	35	77	
189	Breach of laws relating to Printing Presses, XI of 1835 and XXV of 1867	...	1	...	1	...	
190	Breach of laws relating to Gaming, Act XXI of 1867 and III of 1867	...	430	1,907	423	1,481	3
191	Breach of laws relating to wandering and dangerous lunatics	...	2	...	...	...	
192	Breach of laws relating to Cattle trespass, III of 1857, V of 1860, and XXII of 1861,	...	497	1,365	725	640	
193	Breach of laws relating to Arms, XXXI of 1860, and VI of 1866	...	212	269	83	183	3
194	Breach of laws relating to Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850	...	1	1	1	...	

Appendix No. II. B.—2.—*Concluded.*

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
195	Breach of laws relating to Cantonments, Act XXII of 1864	...	2,038	3,965	418	3,547	
196	Breach of laws relating to City Chowkeedars, XX of 1856	...	25	53	14	39	
197	Breach of laws relating to Village Watchmen	...	40	48	1	47	
198	Breach of laws relating to Landholders,	...	69	222	49	173	
199	Breach of Track Law, (Local Rules) ...	...	38	95	69	26	
200	Breach of laws relating to Nuisances, Section 34 Act V of 1861	...	1,827	6,169	515	5,653	1
201	Breach of Police Act by Police officers, Act V of 1861	...	193	460	22	438	
202	Other offences punishable under Act V of 1861	...	130	255	31	224	
203	Nuisances under Act XXVI of 1850 ...	...	128	252	11	241	
204	Do. under Punjab Municipal Act XV of 1867	...	45	75	14	61	
205	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries &c. Mutiny Act and Act VII of 1867	...	4	4	...	4	
206	Trade Tax, Act XXI of 1867 and IX of 1868	...	90	23	66	1	
207	Breach of contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII of 1859	...	28	27	21	6	
208	Breach of Registration, Act XX of 1866	...	4	11	6	5	
209	Making false Statement, Act XX of 1867	...	2	4	...	4	
210	Act IV of 1867	...	1	1	1	...	
211	Breach of Octroi Rules	...	44	51	16	35	
212	Damage to bridge of boats by heavy laden cart, Circular No. 11 of 1861, from Secretary to Government, Public Works Department	...	1	1	...	1	
213	Nuisances near villages, Secretary to Government Punjab Circular No. 33 of 1866 and rules	...	6	15	...	15	
214	Desertion of British Soldiers, Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 22 of 1860	...	1	1	1	...	
215	European British subjects, George III Section 105 Chapter 153	...	6	9	4	5	
216	Murder, Epitome 1	...	...	3	...	2	
217	Cattle stealing other than with serious aggravation, Epitome 37	...	...	1	...	1	
218	Epitome 51 and 52	...	3	3	1	2	
219	State offences, Epitome 19	...	1	1	1	...	
220	Offences under Regulation VIII of 1799	...	...	3	1	2	

II. B.—3. *Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Punjab, in the year 1868.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.					PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					Total.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the year* 1868. By arrest.	*Brought to trial during the year* 1868. By summons or recognizance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.					
Unpaid Magistrates, ...	48	4,937	7,937	7	12,929	1,333	3,808	7,751	1	5	12,808	31	8	14,168	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates,	375	16,510	40,054	29	56,968	4,929	19,257	32,425	...	9	56,620	348	8	59,985	
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the districts, ...	399	21,711	19,769	148	42,027	8,139	9,218	23,471	500	187	41,515	512	9	55,397	
Chief Magistrates of districts, ...	88	4,758	2,965	20	7,831	1,278	1,525	4,484	375	90	7,752	79	11	9,624	
Deputy Comissioners exercising powers under Act XV of 1862, ...	14	1,620	199	8	1,841	396	216	1,141	4	10	1,767	74	13	4,829	
Total Magistracy, ...	924	49,536	70,923	212	1,21,596	16,075	34,024	69,272	880	301	1,20,552	1,044	...	1,44,003	
Sessions Courts, ...	104	779	...	1	884	...	266	439	70	10	785	99	39	3,137	
Chief Court, ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	1	29	

II. B.—4. *Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Punjab, during the year 1868.*

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.							Total.
	By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local Paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Deputy Commissioners under Act XV of 1862.	By Sessions Courts.	By Chief Court.	
Fined, ...	6,735	27,219	11,536	1,342	210	22	...	47,064
Imprisoned, ...	419	972	2,243	518	285	143	8	4,588
Flogged, ...	19	124	1,254	345	39	1	...	1,782
Ordered to find security, ...	42	3	3,756	1,220	110	20	...	5,151
Imprisoned and fined, ...	521	4,025	3,747	881	450	135	...	9,759
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	5	28	114	46	13	...	...	206
Imprisoned, fined and flogged, ...	8	54	156	49	...	...	...	267
Fined and flogged, ...	2	3	17	1	2	...	...	25
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	66
Total persons punished, ...	7,751	32,428	22,823	4,402	1,109	387	8	68,908
DETAILS OF FINES.								
FINES :—Not exceeding Rupees 5, ...	5,964	22,960	7,929	653	69	...	...	37,575
" " 50, ...	1,266	8,124	6,801	1,437	379	88	...	18,095
" " 200, ...	36	217	686	149	181	64	...	1,333
" " 1,000, ...	...	...	40	34	32	8	...	114
Exceeding " 1,000, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Total number of fines, ...	7,266	31,301	15,456	2,273	662	161	...	57,118
Total amount of fines, Rs., ...	33,596	1,78,443	2,36,327	52,169	58,974	30,755	...	5,90,264

Amount realised, Rs., ...	26,352	1,40,852	1,53,398	40,661	27,330	4,398	...	3,92,601
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation, Rs., ...	2,108	6,591	11,693	2,818	2,235	...	...	25,445
DETAILS OF IMPRISONMENT:—								
Not exceeding 15 *days*, Rigorous, ...	124	625	178	52	12	...	...	991
Not exceeding 15 *days*, Simple, ...	31	71	100	34	1	...	...	237
" 6 *months*, Rigorous, ...	720	4,275	2,561	396	81	75	4	8,112
" 6 *months*, Simple, ...	10	105	182	36	16	4	...	353
" 2 *years*, Rigorous, ...	61	...	3,217	954	266	56	2	4,556
" 2 *years*, Simple, ...	...	...	22	22	4	...	...	48
" 7 *years*, Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	368	142	2	512
" 7 *years*, Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, Rigorous, ...	905	4,900	5,056	1,402	727	273	8	14,171
Total, Simple, ...	41	176	304	92	21	5	...	639
PENAL SERVITUDE.								
Transportation, For terms, ...	...	...	...	...	35	24	...	59
Transportation, For life, ...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, Solitary confinement, ...	63	...	3,109	863	566	...	...	4,601
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, Forfeiture of property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. B.—5. Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab, during the year 1868.

TRIBUNAL.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by Chief Court.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.						REMARKS.
			Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates, ...	274	25	176	22	50	...	1	
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates, ...	2,813	326	1,550	391	459	31	56	
Sessions Courts.	From Unpaid Magistrates, ...	51	18	21	5	7	...	...	
	From Paid Magistrates, ...	4,365	726	2,630	288	542	51	128	
Chief Court.	Appeals, ...	662	359	152	62	45	2	42	
	Revision, ...	393	...	138	68	45	142	33	
	TOTAL OF APPEAL AND REVISION CASES,	1,055	359	290	130	90	144	75	

II. B.—6. Statement shewing the number and description of Civil Suits disposed of by the Civil Courts of the Punjab, in the year 1868.

CLASS OF COURTS.	SUITS FOR MONEY DUE ON CONTRACT. On written obligation for sum certain. Registered.	On written obligation for sum certain. Unregistered.	Simple debt on unwritten obligation.	For account stated.	Money paid or received.	Goods sold.	For breaches of contract not included in above.
Delhi, ...	371	1,050	862	1,142	81	522	58
Gurgaon, ...	159	106	414	529	...	...	...
Karnal, ...	206	313	210	518	1	8	7
Hissar, ...	119	68	322	544	3	8	2
Rohtack, ...	89	120	139	421	8	6	...
Sirsa, ...	32	38	246	239	1	..	1
Ambala, ...	350	924	1,[illegible]	1,325	32	56	10
Ludiannah, ...	232	1,416	1,045	654	3	538	14
Simla, ...	57	252	368	420	33	371	151
Jallundhur, ...	739	2,[illegible]	1,863	578	687	109	76
Hoshiarpore, ...	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,492	544	237	105	162
Kangra, ...	[illegible]	1,083	863	390	6	56	50
Amritsar, ...	339	3,549	1,893	1,351	1,751	305	34
Gurdaspore, ...	72	812	732	531	70	44	10
Sialkot, ...	549	2,790	1,835	1,844	6	29	9
Lahore, ...	256	2,[illegible]	2,457	2,186	26	415	20
Gujeranwala, ...	389	523	270	1,005	202	63	59
Ferozpore, ...	215	561	1,058	932	57	638	..
Rawalpindi, ...	119	874	1,805	1,313	77	184	186
Jhelum, ...	71	357	311	268	7	10	...
Gujerat, ...	318	1,[illegible]	620	789	...	...	...
Shahpore, ...	73	838	460	1,040	2	1	3
Bunnoo, ...	140	185	755	311	...	1	11
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	39	1,[illegible]	546	555	17	84	10
Dera Gazi Khan, ...	142	736	733	558	...	...	9
Multan, ...	67	421	335	962	6	2	1
Jhung, ...	21	581	357	1,369	5	10	3
Montgomery, ...	62	283	381	1,524	...	50	1
Muzaffargarh, ...	63	1,50[illegible]	374	458	...	20	2
Peshawar, ...	193	1,301	1,147	937	109	419	469
Hazara, ...	8	123	506	146	...	...	1
Kohat, ...	76	122	239	52	...	...	...
Dist. and Ord. Courts, ...	5,500	24,467	[illegible]4,037	20,740	797	1,245	453
District S. C. Courts, ..	1,107	8,79[illegible]	4,727	3,074	2,673	2,207	797
Cantt. S. C. Courts, ...	101	733	2,380	2,948	7	602	109
Chief Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—In this statement suits disposed of by Settlement Officers, and suits relating to land, or the rent revenue or produce of land, in districts under Settlement are not included.

II, P.—6 (*Continued.*)

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits for rent.	Suits for personal property or value thereof.	SUITS FOR DAMAGES. For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.
Delhi, ...	200	266	17	5	...	19
Gurgaon, ...	67	53	2	2	...	17
Karnaul, ...	24	127	17	2	4	4
Hissar, ...	28	84	40	6	12	5
Rohtack, ...	85	41	6	5	1	3
Sirsa, ...	...	56	2	8	...	46
Ambala, ...	131	455	18	67	10	23
Ludiannah, ...	63	591	15	122	5	...
Simla, ...	79	72	4	6	1	66
Jallundhur, ...	94	827	12	181	13	177
Hoshiarpore, ...	85	923	41	94	57	47
Kangra, ...	24	441	39	365	115	183
Amritsar, ...	126	579	21	46	58	19
Gurdaspore, ...	34	350	13	34	19	11
Syalkot, ...	67	146	8	19	94	35
Lahore, ...	169	471	8	53	30	42
Gujeranwala, ...	123	109	...	30	105	1
Ferozpore, ...	30	388	27	28	29	25
Rawalpindi, ...	111	589	24	61	27	18
Jhelum, ...	18	156	5	55	30	...
Gujerat, ...	98	66	...	2	14	8
Shahpore, ...	15	384	5	13	38	4
Bunnoo, ...	37	...	16	12	51	21
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	97	241	20	49	21	19
Dera Gazi Khan, ...	28	104	1	83	24	...
Multan, ...	51	118	6	1	26	8
Jhung, ...	10	171	...	14	12	1
Montgomery	11	178	4	12	3	3
Muzuffurgarh, ...	30	166	2	31	45	24
Peshawar, ...	154	408	1	29	5	...
Hazara, ...	10	77	3	...	5	...
Kohat, ...	19	...	...	...	20	
Dist. and Orl. Courts, ...	1,306	8,317	328	1,123	872	692
District S. C. Courts, ...	508	23	32	285	...	131
Cantt. S. C. Courts, ...	304	297	17	27	2	5
Chief Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. B.—6. *(Continued.)*

Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud or mistake.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits relating to marriage, dower or divorce.			Suits to establish or dispute adoption.
						Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.	
11	3	...	31	..	...	4	22	13	5
...	1	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...
9	1	2	6	...	2	21	...	6	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	37	13	6	...
9	...	...	2	...	...	16	2	3	1
5	...	...	7	...	...	23	2	3	...
25	5	1	26	...	2	48	36	12	2
...	1	...	9	...	4	121	45	10	3
9	6	...	16	...	...	2	1	...	1
1	2	21	18	1	5	110	26	5	4
2	1	1	8	...	3	170	33	13	2
10	5	1	24	...	1	178	12	33	...
45	3	...	114	7	8	143	43	14	...
...	...	...	10	...	3	154	17	49	...
8	...	...	20	...	...	226	40	12	...
...	4	...	44	...	...	109	38	20	3
28	...	...	22	...	9	272	...	7	3
29	2	...	24	...	4	75	33	8	...
42	2	1	15	2	7	93	84	19	...
31	2	...	5	...	2	74	60	32	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	66	63	1	...
1	...	...	14	...	...	50	44	10	...
6	...	...	23	...	2	107	31	23	...
...	4	1	33	...	4	19	38	18	4
11	...	...	8	...	...	34	11	1	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	13	...	...	...
3	2	...	5	...	1	19	4	8	...
...	3	...	1	...	...	16	6	3	...
5	...	...	29	...	...	21	54	...	...
33	2	1	19	4	1	50	24	20	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	27	17	5	...
2	...	...	25	...	...	27	79	...	...
292	49	29	586	14	58	2,334	878	354	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Class of Courts.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	Claims to Inheritance. Under Muhammadan Law. Land only.	Under Muhammadan Law. Other property.	Under Hindu Law. Land only.	Under Hindu Law. Other property.	Under any other law. Land only.	Under any other law. Other property.
Dehli, ...	...	18	...	4	5	...	5	...	...
Gurgaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	25
Karnaul, ...	2	31	1	3	4	4	...	...	...
Hissar, ..	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	11
Rohtak, ...	...	50	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Sirsa, ...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ambala, ...	1	8	6	4	5	7	9	41	10
Ludianah, ...	6	6	...	12	13	26	16	...	1
Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur, ...	3	292	...	13	...	2	3	2	...
Hoshiarpore, ...	1	15	...	1	5	6	1	1	...
Kangra, ..	2	16	...	1	...	26	6	4	7
Amritsar, ...	2	10	...	11	35	31	109	328	25
Gurdaspore, ...	...	1	4	3	1	8	2	13	...
Syalkot, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	...	...	1	19	10	25	13	51	...
Gujeranwala, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	73
Ferozpore, ...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	159	225
Rawal Pindi, ...	2	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
Jhelum, ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	275	36
Gujerat, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...
Shahpore, ...	...	1	...	63	8	1	2	2	1
Bunnoo, ...	...	...	...	331	93	17	38	99	35
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	5	8	...	38	26	...	2	43	57
Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	1	...	...	23	11	6	3	...	...
Multan, ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...
Jhung, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	5
Montgomery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozuffurgarh, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar, ...	3	...	...	80	63	...	4	193	3
Hazara, ...	...	13	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
Kohat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. and Ord. Courts, ...	32	497	17	615	287	166	218	1,465	516
District S. C. Courts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantt. S. C. Courts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Concluded.

Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.	Suits relating to the revenue.	Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property.		Claims to right of pre-emption.		Suits to resume or assess rent free land.	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land (other than rent free land).	Suits for partition of immovable property.		Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for or relating to real property not included in the foregoing.
		Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.			Land only.	Other property.		
...	105	24	13	4	...	...	60	24	6	...	176
...	104	43	53	23	...	20	31	1	9	...	...
...	117	39	22	10	2	...	78	12	4	...	203
...	198	9	6	6	4	...	54	3	2	...	155
...	106	27	8	6	...	...	24	8	1	...	245
...	125	3	3	1	1	...	52	...	...	...	47
1	789	53	27	29	14	16	353	49	48	1	311
...	155	50	48	32	9	6	83	76	81	...	375
...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	40	6
...	428	36	23	72	8	2	34	119	44	20	171
...	221	91	83	44	16	65	78	10	11	21	1,192
...	124	10	13	...	2	...	...	1	28	2	80
1	400	75	135	67	33	2	267	18	18	38	657
76	569	84	5	5	...	1	66	5	1	3	270
...	336	68	220	55	...	...	48	87	13	...	573
19	85	22	77	5	14	...	...	19	31	...	298
10	187	67	31	21	18	...	...	19	27	...	27
...	223	34	2	4	...	27	41	38	3	...	344
...	1,161	23	17	32	6	...	9	6	3	4	411
...	352	120	21	21	10	5	13	7	2	17	200
...	17	1	8	2	9	...	5	308	195	1	90
...	92	37	7	36	3	2	7	32	17	6	454
...	1	283	61	105	8	...	417	128	34	4	44
...	31	156	48	23	2	4	180	24	7	9	142
...	435	129	4	86	...	...	92	24	5	49	394
...	157	69	18	9	3	...	13	8	3	...	81
...	245	40	2	15	1	4	1	9	...	1	30
...	106	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	34
...	509	75	7	40	20	...	4	3	1	...	122
2	163	132	10	38	7	...	154	77	5	1	302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	39	3	...	5	...	19	34	...	81	81
109	7,544	1,839	980	794	197	154	2,188	1,149	609	298	7,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. B—7. Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during 1868.

Classification according to Value.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5	4,559	8,515	2,130	...	50,337	
" ... 20	15,843	40,142	12,351	...	8,10,101	
" ... 100	10,892	28,544	15,521	...	25,47,171	
" ... 500	1,843	3,977	6,021	...	23,28,311	
" ... 5,000	...	...	1,264	...	16,58,544	
" ... 1,00,000	...	...	89	1	5,87,896	
Exceeding Rupees ... 1,00,000	...	...	3	...	4,55,410	
Total, ...	33,140	81,178	37,379	1	84,37,772	

Note.—In this statement suits disposed of by Settlement Officers, and suits relating to land, or the rent revenue or produce of land, in districts under settlement, are not included.

II. B.—3. Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Punjab, during the year 1868.

Class of Court.	Number of cases on the file. Pending from 1867.	Instituted during 1868.	Total.	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which decree passed. Without contest in Court. Ex parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, ...	747	34,684	35,431	5,705	2,654	8,627	4,480	1,017	16,778
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	91	3,869	3,960	737	159	1,216	417	252	2,044
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals, ... (*Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars*)	1,794	80,198	81,992	19,080	3,172	20,904	7,669	3,208	34,953
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners*)	2,351	39,866	42,217	8,487	2,081	6,175	3,560	1,649	13,465
Chief Courts of Districts, ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	45	990	1,035	16	70	147	87	34	338
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction, ... (*Chief Court.*)	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	5,030	1,59,608	1,64,638	34,025	8,136	37,069	16,21[illegible]	6,160	67,578

Class of Courts.	Cases in which decree passed.—*Continued.* Contested cases tried and decided in Court. *In favor of Plaintiff.* In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendants, objectors or insolvents.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of 1868.	*Average No. of days during which each case lasted.* Contested	Uncontested.	Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
Small Cause Courts, ...	3,974	3,181	3,506	10,661	2,278	10	8	32,428	39,604	27,962	27,130
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	434	366	255	1,055	124	15	9	7,394	6,162	3,496	3,389
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals, ... (*Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars*)	9,381	7,183	6,760	23,324	4,635	22	15	1,44,479	1,40,260	72,292	72,166
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ... (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commrs.*)	5,98[illegible]	3,379	5,329	14,689	5,576	25	13	72,825	62,901	53,446	48,501
Chief Courts of Districts, ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	191	124	180	495	186	25	28	2,231	1,964	2,250	2,175
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction, ... (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	1	1	2	69	..	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	19,961	14,233	16,031	50,225	12,801	21	14	2,59,357	2,50,891	1,59,446	1,53,361

Note.—In this Statement suits disposed of by Settlement Officers, and suits relating to land, or the rent revenue or produce of land, in [illegible] districts under settlement, were not included.

II. B.—9. Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Punjab during 1868.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal disposed of.
					In favor of Appellant.						
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In whole.	In part.	In favor of Respondent.				
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners*), ...	369	6,417	6,786	470	755	373	3,469	1,244	6,311	475	27 days.
Superior Appellate Courts (*Commissioners*)	1,283	4,777	6,060	312	575	322	3,402	706	5,317	743	70 days.
Chief Court of Province (*Chief Court*), ... Regular,	138	869	1,007	361	94	22	326	32	835	172	38 days.
Chief Court of Province (*Chief Court*), ... Special,	26	277	303	50	50	13	85	33	231	72	48 days.
Total, ...	1,816	12,340	14,156	1,193	1,474	730	7,282	2,015	12,694	1,462	...

Note.—In this Statement appeals in cases relating to land, or the rent revenue, or produce of land, in districts under settlement are not included.

II. B.—10. Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Punjab in the year 1868.

Class of Court.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution. — Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution. — Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment.	Remarks. Cases transferred.
Small Cause Courts, ...	20,203	744	17,274	18,018	5,939	5,331	5,757	843	129	8	...	865	386	148
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts, ...	48,954	3,125	33,878	37,003	17,400	7,626	8,802	2,948	1,410	399	12	1,597	119	227
District Courts, ...	21,241	2,027	16,160	18,187	7,501	2,899	5,405	2,062	553	397	31	804	152	320
Total, ...	90,398	5,896	67 312	73,208	30,840	15,856	19,964	5,853	2,092	804	43	3,266	657	695

II- B—11- Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab, during 1868.

Class of Court in which Juries and Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Trials by Jury.			Trials by Assessors.		Penalty imposed for non-attendance as Jurors.		Penalty imposed for non-attendance as assessors.		Note showing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Sessions Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Sessions Judge differed from Assessors.	Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.	Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.		
Sessions Court Dehli Division,	3	...	16	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	Sessions cases.	
" Hissar, "	3	...	13	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Ambala, "	2	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Jullander, "	3	...	23	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Amritsar, "	3	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Lahore, "	3	...	48	...	...	...	43	5	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Rawalpindi, "	4	...	47	...	...	...	44	3	...	...	1	Rs. 30	Do.	
" Multan, "	3	...	36	...	...	...	34	2	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Derajat, "	3	...	48	...	...	...	46	2	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Peshawar, "	3	...	45	...	...	...	41	4	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Chief Court of the Punjab, ...	12	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For trial of European British subjects.	
TOTAL, ...	...	8	319	8	...	...	298	21	...	...	1	Rs. 30	...	

II. B.—12. Abstract of Deeds Registered in the Registration

District.	Number of Offices.	NUMBER OF DEEDS: Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property. Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts & acquittances. Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	Leases. For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.
Reg. Gl's. Office,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dehli, ...	4	13	676	201	4	113	1	12	31	90
Gurgaon, ...	7	39	1,064	107	2	49	12	1	33	12
Karnaul, ...	6	19	897	428	50	96	5	1	20	42
Hissar, ...	6	6	363	71	...	86	14	3	7	54
Rohtak, ...	5	34	524	135	20	14	1	3	18	12
Sirsa, ...	4	...	64	27	...	103	...	...	1	18
Ambala, ...	12	72	2,189	376	1	495	...	1	16	9
Ludiana, ...	7	21	1,196	221	...	118	...	...	...	1
Simla, ...	5	4	134	44	15	11	...	...	42	4
Jullundhur, ...	9	284	7,913	1,283	1	194	21	1	11	12
Hoshiarpore, ...	11	278	11,428	1,266	...	132	2	4	2	56
Kangra, ...	21	100	1,282	109	...	90	4	...	...	7
Amritsar, ...	7	59	4,664	515	7	495	47	1	39	65
Gurdaspore, ...	5	304	1,228	153	3	144	2	15	10	4
Syalkot, ...	6	9	2,617	398	...	55	10	1	...	27
Lahore, ...	7	22	1,669	409	1	303	11	17	...	10
Ferozepore, ...	7	76	1,780	285	...	565	4	7	...	20
Gujeranwala, ...	6	579	1,812	175	2	52	2	...	1	4
Rawalpindi, ...	10	31	630	140	41	274	6	4	646	2,174
Jhelum, ...	5	13	355	59	...	312	3	...	353	679
Gujerat, ...	4	339	5,070	309	...	34	103	...	8	9
Shahpore, ...	4	5	267	61	...	325	8	...	...	...
Multan, ...	7	6	531	151	8	235	15	18	12	15
Jhung, ...	4	4	189	92	1	4	...	...	...	...
Montgomery, ...	5	5	721	196	...	106	2	...	2	7
Mozuffurgurh, ...	4	14	610	298	...	41	...	...	1	9
Bunnoo, ...	5	2	148	38	...	20	1	...	...	6
Dera I. Khan, ...	6	0	482	164	1	93	...	...	...	3
Dera G Khan, ...	10	7	172	43	1	12	...	1	...	...
Peshawar, ...	8	0	628	122	2	90	67	...	6	23
Hazara, ...	4	2	42	12	...	10	...	...	1	10
Kohat, ...	3	0	35	5	...	7	...	...	...	1
TOTAL, ...	215	2,347	51,380	7,893	160	4,678	301	19	1,260	3,383

Offices of the Punjab during the year 1868.

REGISTERED.							Amount of fees received.			Actual cost of Registry.		
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Deeds connected with betrothal.						
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	52,436	2	...
633	51	1,335	144	11	...	...	7,176	...	...	5,460	...	...
264	20	395	246	...	...	...	2,976	...	5	2,340	5	6
289	57	534	487	1	2	3	4,890	...	...	3,153	8	6
494	23	452	159	...	...	6	2,593	12	...	1,937	14	...
225	50	295	298	1	...	2	2,037	4	...	1,648	5	...
117	96	142	132	1	...	...	1,066	...	...	1,033	...	...
663	53	899	131	1	7	3	6,625	4	...	4,084	9	...
653	91	976	11	...	2	4	4,552	4	...	2,797	6	...
53	...	151	2	1	...	...	1,492	12	...	1,110	11	6
874	58	1,392	37	...	...	1	12,561	...	...	8,314	4	4
1,208	77	1,623	20	1	12	11	14,308	8	...	11,214	6	2
335	101	219	36	1	...	13	2,790	8	..	1,679	7	7
2,074	136	2,211	117	...	8	33	16,315	...	...	12,191	1	3
492	31	479	7	1	...	1	2,910	12	...	2,168	2	3
1,130	49	1,008	40	...	...	5	6,246	10	6	4,311	2	8
1,165	116	1,914	9	7	...	6	10,257	8	...	6,199	8	...
412	44	528	83	2	3	13	4,599	14	...	3,080	9	9
444	29	538	60	...	...	6	4,508	4	...	3,149	7	6
998	66	632	134	...	3	7	7,622	15	...	4,412	9	...
517	105	365	514	...	...	16	2,929	5	3	2,162	4	7
800	51	471	207	...	..	1	5,287	12	...	4,042	14	6
375	33	369	165	...	...	...	2,534	12	...	1,512	3	...
172	39	622	62	4	...	2	3,781	8	...	2,692	...	...
330	13	569	27	...	...	...	2,152	4	...	1,652	10	...
92	5	127	105	...	1	2	1,596	8	...	1,316	14	...
280	15	495	2	...	...	...	2,524	...	...	1,705	8	...
1,166	10	552	3	1	...	5	2,513	...	...	2,009	5	9
426	9	436	31	...	...	9	2,774	...	...	1,947	9	...
1,076	38	918	33	...	...	...	3 434	4	...	2,411	6	...
421	25	1,153	17	1	...	...	5,438	4	...	3,001	8	...
46	1	51	27	...	1	1	368	...	...	423	13	...
43	1	59	1	3	...	3	260	...	...	381	5	..
18,267	1,493	21,913	3,347	37	39	153	151,195	13	2	157,981	12	10
					Copying fees.		27,708	5	1			
							1,78,904	2	3			

II. C.—1. General Return showing Number and Distribution of prisoners in prisons of the Punjab, for the year 1868.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR.												
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other jails.	Total in jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.
Central Jails, ...	2	2,084	1,352	447	3,883	1,541	45	5	4	...	33	4	91	1,991·46
Divisional Jails, ...	3	2,555	2,602	2,033	7,190	3,878	22	25	...	...	57	11	289	2,725·08
District Jails, ...	22	6,177	21,029	475	27,581	18,601	59	10	45	4	50	43	1,943	6,167·35
Total, ...	27	10,716	24,983	2,955	38,654	23,930	126	40	49	4	140	58	2,323	10,883·89

Class of Jails.	Under sentence of Transportation.	Number of prisoners on the last day of the year.													Number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline.	
		Under sentence of rigorous imprisoment.					Under sentence of simple imprisonment.									
		Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
Central Jails, ...	103	26	289	1,103	441	145	3	29	13	5	3	...	...	2,160	93	610
Divisional Jails, ...	69	19	135	1,673	668	298	...	42	23	63	7	1	...	2,998	446	679
District Jails, ...	25	9	28	1,081	3,379	1,466	1	171	114	485	65	...	2	6,826	925	913
Total, ...	197	54	452	3,857	4,488	1,909	4	242	150	553	75	1	2	11,984	1,464	2,202

II. C.—2.—Statement shewing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of prisoners

Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average per-centage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings.
Central Jails.			
Lahore Central Jail,...	Asst. Surgeon,...	4·45	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Female Penitentiary,	Ditto, ...	6·91	An old native building, wards surrounding a centre yard, kiln burnt bricks in mud,...
Divisional Jails.			
Ambala, ...	Surgeon, ...	11·43	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Rawal Pindi, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	4·46	Radiating, built of stone, ...
Multan, ...	Ditto, ...	2·56	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
District Jails.			
Ferozepore, ...	Asst. Commr.,...	1·19	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Gujeranwala, ...	Ditto, ...	3·06	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Amritsar, ...	Asst, Surgeon,...	4·60	Very irregular, on no plan at all, ...
Syalkot, ...	Asst. Commr.,...	2·45	Barracks in rows, built now of kiln burnt bricks in mud, ...
Gurdaspore, ...	Ditto, ...	1·42	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Jullundhur, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	6·73	Very old, barracks opening into centre court yard, built of kiln burnt bricks in mud, ...
Dhurmsala, ...	Medical Officer,	6·55	Barracks in rows, built of stone, ...
Ludianah, ...	Asst. Commr., ...	6·49	Buildings round a court yard, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Jhelum, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ...	1·13	Barracks in rows, built in part of sun-dried and in part of kiln burnt bricks, ...
Gujerat, ...	Ditto, ...	1·66	An old Serai, temporarily used as a Jail, ...
Shahpore, ...	Dttto, ...	0·52	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Jhung, ...	Medical Officer,	1·54	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Montgomery, ...	Asst. Commr., ...	1·52	A Serai in temporary use, ...
Peshawar, ...	Surgeon, ...	9·31	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Kohat, ...	Asst. Commr.,...	0·77	Irregular, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	Asst Surgeon, ...	1·10	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	Asst. Commr., ...	1·37	At present the old Lock-up, a new Jail on the radiating plan is being built, ...
Bunnoo, ...	Ditto, ...	2·41	A small irregular Jail, built of sun-dried bricks,
Dehli, ...	Ditto, ...	6·48	An old Serai, built of stone,
Hissar, ...	Depy. Commr.,	2·01	Buildings round a square, of sun-dried bricks,
Rohtak, ...	Ditto, ...	3·12	Buildings round a square, of sun-dried bricks,
Sirsa, ...	Ditto, ...	2·05	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks,
Total, ...	...	3·60	

in each Prison of the Province of Punjab, during the year 1868.

Superficial feet within Jail walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each Prisoner.	Average number in Jail during the year.
820	67⅔	1,843·04
429	693	148·42
893	780	821·84
932	496	1,217·14
1,268	746	686·10
595	694	332·65
570	523	381·40
365	598	534·41
1,328	661	295·71
606	693	224·77
840	527	313·32
753	729	113·47
959	865	172·64
817	690	264·13
560	331	250·07
671	481	328·56
350	471	415·64
286	382	338·75
419	670	414·15
401	639	124·54
443	472	326·65
216	281	365·33
199	695	97·82
1,192	636	244·10
1,134	608	178·77
501	847	183·28
831	[illegible]3	267·19
681	619	10,883·89

Daily dietary of each Prisoner, in lbs, distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.

Laboring Diet.	lbs.	Oz.
Wheat flour, ...	1	4
Dhall, ...	...	6
Vegetables, ...	...	8
Dahee, ...	...	6
Ghee, ...	...	½
Meat, ...	...	8
Salt, ...	...	½
Condiments, ...	...	½
Non-Laboring Diet.		
Wheat, ...	1	...
Dhall, ...	...	4
Vegetables, ...	...	8
Dahee, ...	...	6
Ghee, ...	...	½
Meat, ...	...	6
Salt, ...	...	½
Condiments, ...	...	½

N. B.—Meat is given 3 times a week. Dahee may be given in lieu of meat but not in addition to. When Meat or Dahee is given, Dall is not given. Vegetables are given with the meat. Ghee is given 3 times a week.

NAME OF EACH JAIL.		AVERAGE WEIGHT.					SICK IN
	Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured, or trans ferred.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz	lbs. oz.			
Central Jails.							
Lahore Central Jail,	113 10	111 ...	129 4	128 2	37	1,550	1,512
Female Penitentiary,	95 1	91 9	92 3	99 3	10	332	332
Divisional Jails.							
Ambala, ...	115 11	111 ...	123 9	115 4	9	360	365
Rawal Pindi, ...	129 ...	131 ...	127 ...	130 ...	32	1,515	1,381
Multan, ...	114 ...	117 ...	109 ...	118 ...	11	255	247
District Jails.							
Ferozpore, ...	111 15	120 3	119 7	124 1	3	72	72
Gujeranwala, ...	114 6	113 15	114 4	114 7	2	208	201
Amritsar, ...	110 3	107 5	109 10	102 2	9	315	314
Syalkot, ...	107 8	107 4	110 1	111 7	8	127	126
Gurdaspore, ...	103 14	106 4	102 4	108 4	6	192	194
Jullundhur, ...	113 14	117 2	*	116 8	1	121	108
Dhurmsala, ...	120 ...	127 2	136 4	128 4	23	152	158
Ludianah, ...	111 10	111 13	111 10	115 6	6	272	270
Jhelum, ...	114 ...	114 4	114 ...	114 ...	4	152	154
Gujerat, ...	115 2	111 10	117 14	117 14	...	36	35
Shahpore, ...	123 ...	124 ...	124 ...	126 ...	1	42	43
Jhung, ...	106 ...	110 ...	108 ...	108 ...	5	115	113
Montgomery, ...	112 3	120 14	120 13	119 14	1	97	92
Peshawar, ...	115 8	111 2	124 6	113 ...	11	736	734
Kohat, ...	115 8	118 8	117 8	126 12	1	175	172
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	126 8	122 1	129 8	128 11	5	247	245
*Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	Weighing machine not received before the month of November.			129 4	6	787	784
Bunnoo, ...	120 ...	118 1	123 ...	120 ...	1	121	120
Delhi, ...	117 15	116 4	108 ...	102 7	17	288	292
Hissar, ...	141 ...	132 2	139 4	136 ...	...	567	566
Rohtak, ...	124 ...	122 ...	121 ...	121 ...	6	100	102
Sirsa, ...	114 8	118 12	120 ...	116 ...	...	88	85
TOTAL, ...	115 10	115 13	118 ...	118 2	215	9,022	8,815

(Concluded)

Hospital. Remaining	Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Per-centage of deaths to average strength.	Per-centage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
44	46·14	4	27	31	1·46	1·68	
10	13·64	1	6	7	4·04	4·72	
4	8·67	1	10	11	1·22	1·34	
127	53·82	24	39	63	3·20	5·18	
11	11·60	...	8	8	1·16	1·16	
3	2·15	1	...	1	0·00	0·30	
7	5·69	...	1	1	0·26	0·26	
10	10·05	1	6	7	1·12	1·31	
7	8·05	...	2	2	0·68	0·68	
4	5·37	...	2	2	0·89	0·89	
2	3·52	...	2	2	0·64	0·64	* Weighing machine not received at beginning of the year.
1	3·47	1	3	4	2·61	3·53	
5	6·27	...	2	2	1·16	1·16	
2	3·03	1	1	2	0·38	0·76	
...	0·84	...	1	1	0·40	0·40	
...	2·21	...	...	...	...	...	
3	5·30	2	3	5	0·72	1·20	
4	2·26	...	2	2	0·59	0·59	
16	16·18	5	4	9	0·97	2·17	
3	2·71	...	2	2	1·60	1·60	
5	6·01	...	2	2	0·62	0·62	
9	12·74	...	5	5	1·37	1·37	
1	2·11	...	1	1	1·02	1·02	
7	8·19	...	6	6	2·46	2·46	
...	1·54	...	1	1	0·56	0·56	
...	2·37	1	3	4	1·63	2·18	
4	4·65	...	1	1	0·37	0·37	
289	248·58	42	140	182	1·29	1·67	

II. C.—3. Statement showing the employment and earnings of working prisoners in the prisons of the Punjab, in the year 1868.

Class of Jails.	Average number of prisoners liable to labor during the year.																		
	Employed.				*Intra-mural manufactures, &c.*														
	On Jail service.	In Jail gardens.	On Jail buildings.	On labor outside Jail.	Binding books.	Cotton or wool spinning.	Grinding wheat for private parties.	Making baskets.	Making bricks.	Making mats.	Making oil.	Making paper.	Making pottery.	Making rope and string.	Making shoes.	Miscellaneous.	Printing press.	Weaving blankets.
Central Jails, ...	291·32	50	319	...	...	145	...	1	51	2	8	29	22	...	...	107	8	77
Divisional Jails,	438·44	49	416	342	6	79	81	14	...	20	12	118	5	92	3	160	28	46
District Jails, ...	859·91	183	1,023	7	40	268	146	22	29	1	78	607	...	274	...	306	116	106
Total, ...	1,589·67	282	1,758	349	46	492	227	37	80	23	98	754	27	366	3	573	152	220

Class of Jails.	Average number of prisoners liable to labor during the year.—(Continued.) Intra-mural manufactures, &c. (Continued.) Weaving carpets and durries.	Weaving cloth.	Weaving newar or tape.	Do. Taut or gunny.	Weaving shawls.	In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c., &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of prisoners under education in Jail.
Central Jails, ...	317	208	43	107	6	40	111·20	1,943·30	59,382	15	2	77,069	14	1	17,686	14	1	9	1	7	15	11	4	1,357
Divisional Jails,	144	205	10	54	...	114	160·78	2,508·68	40,224	11	7	58,674	1	1	18,449	5	6	7	1	6	17	1	10	1,604
District Jails, ...	344	344	19	110	21	21	209·24	5,413·06	73,140	...	11	1,08,958	2	4	35,818	2	3	6	9	10	12	2	9	2,691
Total, ...	805	757	72	271	27	443	481·22	9,955·05	1,72,747	11	8	2,44,702	1	6	71,954	5	10	7	3	8	14	...	8	5,652

II. C.—4. Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Province of Punjab, for the year 1868.

Class of Prisons.	Establishment.							Expended during the year.															Cost.		
	Number of Jail guards, regular.	No. of Officers other than regular guards.						Jail guards of regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.			Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct profits of manufactures credited.			Net cost.		
		European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional guards.	Attached to hospital.	Total.																		
Central Jails, ...	132	5	10	8	101	7	263	11,748	...	...	28,931	...	2	84,408	...	7	1,25,087	...	9	17,686	14	11	1,07,400	1	10
Divisional Jails, ...	195	...	18	11	145	9	378	21,429	...	...	21,469	1	1	1,19,705	8	5	1,62,603	9	6	18,766	4	1	1,43,837	5	5
District Jails, ...	706	...	76	45	632	43	1,502	72,402	12	8	67,233	12	1	2,43,532	...	9	3,83,168	9	6	35,961	3	3	3,47,207	6	3
Total, ...	1,033	5	104	64	878	59	2,143	1,05,579	12	8	1,17,633	13	4	4,47,645	9	9	6,70,859	3	9	72,414	6	3	[illegible]98,444	13	6

Class of Prisons.	Average gross cost of each prisoner.																								Average net cost of each prisoner deducting profits credited.			Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, shewing No. of lbs. obtained for one rupee.																	
	For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For medicine, &c.			For additions and repairs to jail.			For Miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.						Wheat.			Rice.			Dall.			Ghee.			Meat.			Dhaie.		
																												lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Central Jails, ...	5	14	5	14	8	5	30	14	3	4	4	1	...	4	5	4	15	8	1	15	8	62	13	...	53	14	11	30	6	...	23	8	...	24	8	...	2	12	...	14	8	...	24	4	...
Dvisional Jails, ...	7	13	10	7	14	1	30	10	8	6	10	2	...	6	8	3	13	3	2	6	1	59	10	9	52	12	6	31	9	...	17	1	...	23	15	...	3	1	...	13	13	...	19	2	...
District Jails, ...	11	11	10	10	14	5	28	...	11	4	1	11	...	4	7	4	10	6	2	5	10	62	2	...	56	4	9	34	...	...	18	3	...	26	3	...	3	...	...	14	1	...	24	12	...
Total, ...	9	11	3	10	12	11	29	3	8	4	12	5	...	5	1	4	8	1	2	4	9	61	10	2	54	15	...	33	8	...	18	7	...	25	13	...	3	...	...	14	1	...	24	2	...

II. C.—5. Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12, and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails, ...	2,001	155	2,156	...	5	146	935	514	281	209	66
Divisional Jails,	2,879	50	2,929	...	15	227	844	1,093	427	224	99
District Jails, ...	6,186	143	6,329	16	79	358	2,805	1,906	683	315	167
Total, ...	11,066	348	11,414	16	99	731	4,584	3,513	1,391	748	332

Class of Prison.	Number of times convicted.					Education.				
	1st conviction.	2nd ditto.	3rd ditto.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who can read and write.	No. well educated.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in jail.	Languages and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails, ...	1,886	151	14	4	1	1,061	296	51	115	Gurmukhi and Urdu.
Divisional Jails,	2,636	212	46	16	19	954	66	53	557	English, Persian, Urdu, Gurmukhi and Nagri.
District Jails, ...	5,203	883	171	76	96	966	176	72	918	English, Persian, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Nagri and Hindi.
Total, ...	9,725	1,246	231	96	116	2,981	538	176	1,590	

II. C.—6. Statement showing Religion, Races and Classes, of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of Punjab, on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.
According to Religion.	Christians, ...	5	5	118	14	...
	Hindus, ...	5	5	118	12	...
	Mahomedans, ...	5	6	119	13	...
According to Race.	Bengalis, ...	5	4	110	15	...
	Hindustanis, ...	5	5	116	15	...
	Panjabis, ...	5	5	121	9	...
Hindus, according to Caste.	Agris, ...	5	5	111	11	...
	Aroras, ...	5	5	115	...	...
	Ahirs, ...	5	5	116	8	...
	Brahmins, ...	5	5	112	7	...
	Bahrupeeas, ...	5	5	115	5	...
	Bairagis, ...	5	6	115	2	...
	Bunneeas, ...	5	5	117	...	...
	Bavaryas, ...	5	5	117	10	...
	Bhurbhujas, ...	5	4	102	...	...
	Bunjaras, ...	5	4	122	9	...
	Bhikums, ...	5	10	156	4	...
	Bhungis, ...	5	5	117	12	...
	Choohans, ...	5	6	119	9	...
	Chumars, ...	5	3	117	11	...
	Dhobis, ...	5	4	117	14	...
	Dhanooks, ...	5	7	122	15	...
	Ghirts, ...	4	11	108	11	...
	Goojurs, ...	5	5	118	15	...
	Goosains, ...	5	4	119	4	...
	Juts, ...	5	5	122	12	...
	Jogis, ...	5	6	116	7	...
	Julahas, ...	5	4	107	4	...
	Jhimurs, ...	5	5	116	13	...
	Khatris, ...	5	5	115	2	...
	Kahars, ...	5	5	122	1	...
	Koomhars, ...	5	5	117	2	...
	Kullals, ...	5	5	111	11	...
	Kaits, ...	5	5	115	2	...
	Khakrobis, ...	5	4	117	4	...
	Lodahs, ...	5	5	120	8	...
	Lohars, ...	5	5	118	11	...
	Marattas, ...	5	6	97	2	...
	Malis, ...	5	6	121	12	...
	Mínas, ...	5	5	117	7	...
	Maitums, ...	5	6	113	13	...
	Nais, ...	5	5	114	9	...
	Oads, ...	5	3	113	10	...
	Rajputs, ...	5	5	116	9	...
	Runghurs, ...	5	6	122	13	...
	Sikhs, ...	5	6	121	4	...
	Sudars, ...	4	11	100	11	...
	Sunars, ...	5	5	117	9	...
	Sutras, ...	5	6	136	...	...
	Turkhans, ...	5	5	118	12	...
	Thuttears, ...	5	5	119	2	...
	Tumbolis, ...	5	5	113	10	...
General Average,	...	5	5	117	4	...

II. C.—7. Statement showing Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1868.

			No. of Individuals.
TRADES, &c.	Agriculturists,		6,268
	Barbers,		67
	Beggars,		211
	Bearers,		48
	Blacksmiths,		53
	Book Binders,		6
	Betel Sellers,		8
	Carpenters,		87
	Cloth Weavers,		246
	Chuprassees,		66
	Contractors,		9
	Cartmen,		62
	Dhobis,		33
	Dyers,		2
	Fishermen or Boatmen,		37
	Gardeners,		68
	Goldsmiths,		86
	Laborers,		1,222
	Miscellaneous,		1,008
	Masons,		21
	Oil Pressers,		48
	Potters,		73
	Prostitutes,		20
	Shopkeepers,		404
	Service,		231
	Sepoys,		153
	Shawl weavers,		38
	Silk weavers,		15
	Silk string makers,		8
	Sweepers,		503
	Traders in metal,		14
	Traders in live stock,		102
	Traders in grain,		71
	Tailors,		53
	Watchmen,		42
	Workers in Metals,		13
	Writers,		84
	Workers in Leather,		61
	Water carriers,		69
SOCIAL RELATIONS.	Unmarried,		4,324
	Widower or widow,		802
	Married.	One wife or husband,	5,720
		Two ditto,	421
		More than two ditto,	54
	Have children.	Not more than three,	3,639
		More than three,	1,531

II D.—1. Statement showing the regular organized police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward,) maintained in this Province during 1887-68.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.			
						Officers.		*Men.*	
Remaining on 1st Jany. 1868 from last year.	Recruited this year.	Total for 1868.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1868.	European—District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Depy. Inspectors.	Native—Inspector and Deputy Inspector.	Mounted.	Foot.
20,880	2,302	23,182	181	1,913	21,088	74	544	1,840	18,653

Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost including Contingencies.			
			Officers.		*Men.*					
Fire Arms	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each Mounted Man.	Each Foot Man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds.	Paid by individuals and Officers.	Total cost.
10,760	17,684	11,918	5,627-0-5	760-2-4	255-12-5	82-5-9	25,34,324-4-8	4,56,030-9-4	15,154-0-10	30,05,508-14-10

II. D.—3. Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the organized Police of this District on the 31st December 1868.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		
Christians, ...	39	In the force, ... 20,763
Mahomedans, ...	10,754	Wanting to complete sanctioned strength, ... 57
Brahmins, ...	1,632	Total, ... 20,820
Rajputs, ...	1,668	
Hindus of inferior Castes, ...	2,614	
Sikhs, ...	3,799	
Gurkhas, ...	27	
Kukas, ...	42	
Muzbis, ...	187	
Parsis, ...	1	
Total, ...	20,763	
Countries.		
Europeans, ...	31	
Hindustanis, ...	2,519	
Panjabis, ...	14,823	
Affghans, ...	1,898	As above.
Beluchis, ...	251	
Bengalis, ...	16	
Foreign States, Trans-Indus, ...	273	
" " Cis-Indus, ...	952	
Total, ...	20,763	
	Years. months.	
Average age of the force, ...	30 5	
Average height of the force, ...	5 feet 6·4 inches.	

This return includes *all* enrolled Police.

II. D.—4. Classified table of offences committed during the years 1867-68, showing the disposal, under each class of crime, of the persons arrested.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		NUMBER OF CASES.			
		Admitted to have occurred.		Brought to trial.	In which convictions have been obtained.
		1867.	1868.		
CLASS I.					
Offences against the State, the Army and Navy, the Public and Justice.					
Against the State, ...	Non-bailable,	1	...	...	...
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures,	Non-Bailable,	152	178	127	103
	Bailable, ...	138	133	116	98
Against Public Justice, ...	Non-Bailable,	3	5	4	4
	Bailable, ..	3,163	2,490	2,342	2,039
By Public Servants, ...	Non-bailable,	10	2	2	2
	Bailable, ...	369	425	351	268
False Evidence, Complaints or Claims and Forgery,	Non-bailable,	31	37	26	16
	Bailable, ..	569	569	489	403
Public Nuisances, ...	Bailable, ...	6,240	5,634	5,549	5,164
Relating to the Public Peace, ...	Bailable, ...	1,312	1,194	1,133	965
CLASS II.					
Offences against the person, ...	Non-bailable,	965	1,027	685	428
	Bailable, ...	16,401	16,780	12,729	6,974
CLASS III.					
Offences against Property.					
With violence, ...	Non-bailable,	241	343	166	111
	Bailable, ...	48	74	43	17
Without violence, ...	Non-bailable,	22,653	28,515	13,492	10,928
	Bailable, ...	1,566	1,732	1,442	1,102
Malicious Offences, ...	Non-bailable,	71	62	24	6
	Bailable, ...	2,200	2,442	2,131	1,319
CLASS IV.					
Not included in the above classes, ...	Bailable, ...	1,224	1,303	1,180	1,036
Local and Special Laws, ...	Bailable, ...	5,516	7,135	6,597	5,142
TOTAL, ...	Non-bailable,	24,127	30,169	14,526	11,598
	Bailable, ...	38,746	39,911	34,101	24,527

II. D.—4.—(*Concluded.*)

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
		Remaining over from last year.	Arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Otherwise disposed of, died, transferred, &c.,
CLASS I.								
Offences against the State, the Army and Navy, the Public and Justice.								
Against the State, ...	Non-bailable,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures, ...	Non-bailable,	5	233	90	22	117	8	1
	Bailable, ...	...	241	34	30	176	1	...
Against Public Justice, ...	Non-bailable,	...	9	3	...	6	...	...
	Bailable, ...	121	5,247	329	638	4,353	27	21
By Public Servants, ...	Non-bailable,	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Bailable, ...	4	596	122	86	384	...	8
False Evidence, Complaints or Claims and Forgery, ...	Non-bailable,	...	73	28	8	32	3	2
	Bailable, ...	7	796	162	103	511	18	19
Public Nuisances, ...	Bailable, ...	27	15,114	697	906	13,503	11	24
Relating to the Public Peace, ...	Bailable, ...	68	9,216	1,124	1,213	6,829	68	50
CLASS II.								
Offences against the person, ...	Non-bailable,	75	2,129	733	293	860	167	151
	Bailable, ...	184	36,657	12,118	13,064	11,110	167	382
CLASS III.								
Offences against Property.								
With violence, ...	Non-bailable,	11	519	181	73	208	42	26
	Bailable, ...	...	164	77	57	29	1	...
Without violence, ...	Non-bailable,	398	24,480	6,389	2,362	15,264	510	353
	Bailable, ...	14	2,829	749	567	1,508	15	4
Malicious Offences, ...	Non-bailable,	...	87	47	14	26	...	...
	Bailable, ...	10	6,469	1,194	1,545	3,610	13	117
CLASS IV.								
Not included in the above classes, ...	Bailable, ...	17	2,402	260	277	1,822	35	25
Local and Special Laws, ...	Bailable, ...	22	14,793	1,101	2,914	10,722	5	73
TOTAL, ...	Non-bailable,	489	27,532	7,471	2,772	16,515	730	533
	Bailable, ...	474	94,524	17,967	21,400	54,557	361	713

[illegible]I. E.—1. *Statement showing strength, cost, and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for 12 months, ending 31st March 1869.*

Arm of Service.	*Total number of fighting Officers and Men.* Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	*Detail of Force at end of the year.* No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	No. of men. European Commissioned Officers.	No. of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of men. Fighting men.	Paid Camp-followers and non-combatants.	*Average annual pay and allowance of each.* European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp-follower.	Total cost including contingencies.
Native. Cavalry, ...	2,849	219	...	25	25	50	148	2,845	6	...	45	79	332	2,404	310	7,098	1,568	480	336	76	13,58,913
Native. Artillery, ...	719	126	...	3	3	22	72	748	6	20	13	14	84	637	617	4,931	676	156	102	74	3,10,167
Native. Infantry, ...	9,337	565	6	105	111	148	669	8,974	12	...	82	194	960	7,764	1,387	7,516	709	160	93	69	19,20,161
Staff, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
Total, ...	12,907	910	6	133	139	220	889	12,567	26	20	142	287	1,376	10,805	2,314	6,515	984	268	177	73	36,26,464

II. E.—2. **Statement showing distribution and employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for year ending 31st March 1869.**

Arm of Service.	*Employment on last day of the year.*							*Employment during the year.*						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company, not on duty.	On Furlough.			
Artillery, ...	6	4	...	17	90	...	...	29	75	231	40	3	231	20
Cavalry, ...	6	6	22	40	239	37	61	22	64	226	51	2	121	8
Infantry ...	12	6	17	66	470	18	59	22	70	237	41	5	135	37

I. E.—3. *Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Punjab Frontier Force, on the 31st March, 1869.*

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.		Average height.
According to Religion.	Mahammadans,	5-7$\frac{1}{2}$
	Hindus, ...	5-7$\frac{1}{2}$
	Sikhs, ...	5-7$\frac{3}{4}$
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanis, ...	5-8$\frac{1}{8}$
	Punjabis, ...	5-7$\frac{3}{4}$
	Affghans, ...	5-7$\frac{1}{8}$
	Beluchis, ...	5-7$\frac{1}{8}$
	From Western Himalayas, ...	5-7$\frac{1}{4}$
	" Eastern Himalayas, ...	5-4
Hindoos, according to Caste.	Brahmins, ...	5-8
	Rajputs, ...	5-8$\frac{1}{2}$
	Khattris, ...	5-7$\frac{3}{4}$
	Ahirs, ...	5-6$\frac{1}{4}$
	Jats, ...	5-8$\frac{1}{4}$
	Gújurs, ...	5-7$\frac{1}{8}$

General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.

Hindustanis.

The distinctive physiological characteristics of the Hindustanis are :—dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, slight and elegant frame ; regular features, expressive of indolence and good temper, and at the same time of a capacity for cunning and intrigue.

They are found to be tractable in disposition : sober and thrifty in habits ; hence they are easily disciplined ; and as they generally become, when enlisted in the Cavalry, "finished" riders, they are considered well fitted for that branch of the service. They are inferior, however, to Punjabis as artillery men ; their make and habits being ill-suited for hard labour.

Punjabis.

This race combines a variety of tribes and classes ; and may be divided, for the purpose of description, into two Religions, the Mahammadan and the Sikh.

The Punjab Mahammadans.—Themselves of several distinct families, are generally speaking, tall and powerful men, with rather fair complexion, and a free carriage and bearing. They are indolent and luxurious ; and though perhaps smarter men in appearance than the thrifty and abstemious Sikhs, are vastly inferior to them in activity and power of endurance.

The Sikh.—A native of the Western Himalayahs, has features of the Jewish type ; his complexion is fair ; eyes some times of a light color, height good, and frame active and wiry. He makes an excellent artilleryman, sober and thrifty ; abstemious in food, and steady in habits ; living on less than half his pay ; he proves superior to the Mahomedan in all active exercises, and excels him in true soldierly feeling. His character is proud and quiet ; patient and reserved ; Cavalry Officers describe him as a fair horseman and staunch soldier ; and in the Infantry he is considered a good shot, and a brave, dashing fellow. The race however appears to be deteriorating, and recruits of the right stamp are now very difficult to obtain.

Affghans and Pathans.

The Affghans.—With somewhat Jewish features, fair and sallow complexion, robust and vigorous form, nearly approaches European races in his habits and general appearance. He is impetuous and extravagant in character.

The Pathans.—Strongly built and broad featured ; looks, and is, frank, improvident, light hearted, and courageous. Naturally fond of predatory warfare, he is bold in the saddle, and makes a dashing cavalry soldier.

Gurkhas.

Short stature : general physiognomy decidedly Tartar. Cheerful under privation, and brave even to rashness ; they surpass all other natives in their reliance and attachment towards their European Officers.

II. E.—4. Abstract Return showing the Out-posts held on the 31st March 1869, by the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force and Militia.

Names of Out-posts.	Punjab Frontier Force. British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Militia. Mounted.	Foot.	Remarks.
Hazara District.							
Oghi (Agrore,) ...	2	10	47	380	...	...	IX Bengal Cavalry and 3rd P. I.
Total, ...	2	10	47	380	...	...	
Eusufzai District, None							
Kohat District.							
Fort Garnett, ...	...	1	3	20	...	...	4th Punjab Cavalry and 2nd P. Infantry.
Mahamedzai, ...	...	...	3	14	...	...	4th ditto and 2nd ditto.
Gudda Khail, ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4th Punjab Cavalry.
Lachi, ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4th ditto.
Bandah, ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4th ditto.
Nurri, ...	...	...	4	12	...	...	1st Punjab Infantry.
Bahadur Khail, ...	1	1	10	67	...	...	4th Punjab Cavalry & 1st P. Infantry.
Luttummer, ...	...	1	6	18	...	...	4th Punjab Cavalry & 1st P. Infantry.
Goombut, ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4th Punjab Cavalry.
Khushialghur, ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4th ditto.
Total, ...	1	3	31	151	...	...	
Edwardesabad District.							
Jani Khail, ...	...	2	11	90	4	...	1st Punjab Cavalry & 2nd S. Infantry.
Kurum, ...	...	...	3	19	2	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Adhumuni, ...	...	...	...	...	18	9	
Gumutti, ...	...	...	...	...	7	9	
Burhan, ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
Tochi, ...	...	...	...	...	7	9	
Burj, ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Khairu Khail, ...	...	...	...	...	8	4	
Tajori, ...	...	...	...	...	8	4	
Walli, ...	...	...	...	...	8	4	
Total, ...	...	2	14	109	73	50	
D. I. Khan District.							
Bhain Durra, ...	...	...	...	...	6	40	
Amma Khail, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Mulazai, ...	...	...	...	...	16	10	
Kote Nusran, ...	...	...	...	...	20	12	
Tank, ...	...	2	10	65	...	...	2nd Punjab Cavalry & 1st S. Infantry.
Carried over, ...	...	2	10	65	46	62	

II. E.—4.—*(Concluded.)*

Names of Out-posts.	Punjab Frontier Force. British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Militia. Mounted.	Foot.	Remarks.
Brought forward, ...	...	2	10	65	46	62	
Tittore, ...	...	...	...	...	24	13	
Dubbra, ...	...	2	8	59	2	...	2nd Punjab Cavalry & 1st S. Infantry.
Jutta, ...	...	1	7	56	...	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Manji, ...	...	1	6	57	1	...	Ditto ditto dittto.
Murtuza, ...	...	...	...	...	10	8	
Luni, ...	...	...	...	...	19	9	
Zirkunni, ...	...	...	...	...	20	9	
Drabund, ...	...	1	5	29	2	...	2nd Punjab Cavalry & 1st S. Infantry.
Shah Allum, ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	
Chowdwan, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Kote Tugga, ...	...	...	...	...	4	9	
Gurwalli, ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Dowlutwalla, ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Total, ...	...	7	36	266	152	118	
D. G. Khan District.							
Gungher, ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Choti, ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Vidore, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Batil, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Nurpur, ...	...	...	...	...	9	2	
Mahowi, ...	...	...	...	...	12	5	
Mungrotah, ...	...	2	7	62	4	...	5th Punjab Cavalry & 6th P. Infantry.
Jokh Budhu, ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Vohowa, ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Total, ...	...	2	7	62	59	7	
Rajanpore District.							
Drigri, ...	...	1	10	58	3	...	3rd Punjab Cavalry & 6th P. Infantry.
Mahomedpur, ...	...	...	3	20	2	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Toziani, ...	...	1	9	62	2	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Dilbur, ...	...	...	...	...	16	2	
Bundhowalla, ...	...	2	9	61	3	...	3rd Punjab Cavalry & 6th P. Infantry.
Shaik Walli, ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Room ka Thool, ...	...	...	...	...	17	8	
Subzil ka Kote, ...	...	...	...	...	32	12	
Harrund, ...	...	2	10	72	2	...	3rd Punjab Cavalry & 3rd S. Infantry.
Total, ...	...	6	41	273	87	22	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	3	30	176	1,241	371	197	

II. F.—1. Statement showing the Strength and other Particulars of the Marine Flotilla, attached to the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1868-69.

ARM OF SERVICE.		*Total Number of Flotilla Officers and others.*				
		Remaining at the end of year.	Increased this year.	Total.	Decreased.	Remaining at the end of this year.
Sea-going.	Europeans	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...
River-going.	Europeans and Eurasians	25	...	25	3	22
	Natives	191	...	191	...	191
	Office Establishment	15	...	15	...	15
	Freight Agents	3	...	3	...	3
	Fuel Darogahs	...	3	3	1	2
	Medical Establishment	4	...	4	...	4
	TOTAL ...	238	3	241	4	237

Detail of Flotilla at the end of the year.		Number of men.										Average annual pay and allowance of each										
Number of Ships.	Number of Guns.	European & Eurasian Officers.	Engineers.	Syrangs, Carpenters, Tindals & Quarter Masters.	Stokers and Lascars.	Ship servants, cooks, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilots and freight agents.	Fuel Darogahs.	Medical Establishment.	European and Eurasian Officer.	Engineer.	Syrang, Carpenter, Tindal and Quarter Master.	Stoker and Lascar.	Ship servant, cook, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilot and Freight Agent.	Fuel Darogah.	Medical Establishment.	Total cost, including contingencies.
Sea-going. Iron Clad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea-going. War Steamers,... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea-going. Gun Boats, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River-going. 1, Trade Steamer 90 H. P.	Out of Comm.																					
River-going. 2 Ditto, 60 „ „	Capable of carrying 4 12-Pounder Guns.																					
River-going. 1 Ditto, 35 „ „	Capable of carrying 4 12-Pounder Guns.	8	14	25	97	20	15	24	28	2	4	3,750	2,425-11-5	259-10-10	203-0-2	163-3-2	751-8	250	261-6-10	600	102	...
River-going. 5 Flats, ...	Capable of carrying 4 12-Pounder Guns.																					
Total, ...	...	8	14	25	97	20	15	24	28	2	4	3,750	2,425-11-5	259-10-10	203-0-2	163-3-2	751-8	250	261-6-10	600	102	2,41,141-2-4

II. F.—2. Statement showing Religion, Races and Classes, of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Flotilla attached to the Province of Punjab, on the last day of the year.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average age.	Average Height.		Average weight.
		Years.	Feet.	In.	Stones.
According to Religion.	Mahammadans, ...	32	5	8	12
	Hindus, ...	33	5	6	11
	Sikhs, ...	32	5	11	12
	Christians, ...	35	5	8	12
	Parsis, &c.	...	...		...
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanis, ...	30	5	6	11
	Sindis, ...	28	5	5	12
	Punjabis, ...	29	5	6	13
	Beluchis, ...	27	5	7	13½
	From Western Himalayah, ...	...	...		...
	Ditto Eastern Ditto, ...	...	...		...
	Bengalis, ...	...	...		...
	From Mahratta Countries, ...	...	...		...
	Tilingas, ...	...	...		...
	Canaris, ...	...	...		...
	Tamils, ...	...	...		...
	Malabaris, ...	...	...		...
	&c., ...	...	...		...
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins, ...	...	...		...
	Purvoes, ...	...	...		...
	Rajputs, ...	41	5	6	10
	Amils, ...	22	5	5	9
	GENERAL AVERAGE, ...	31	5	7	11½

III. A.—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Disbursements for 1867-68 and 1868-69.

	Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Revenue and Receipts.				
I.	Land Revenue, ...	1,92,81,821	1,89,47,400	...	3,34,421
II.	Tributes and Contributions &c., ...	2,69,486	2,80,115	10,629	...
III.	Forest Revenue, ...	2,80,511	3,44,882	64,371	...
IV.	Abkaree Revenue, ...	8,75,477	8,84,120	8,643	...
V.	Assessed Taxes, ...	4,63,683	2,53,203	...	2,10,480
VI.	Customs Revenue, ...	9,42,074	5,80,979	...	3,61,095
VII.	Salt Revenue, ...	79,25,374	82,04,744	2,79,370	...
VIII.	Opium Revenue, ...	8,962	15,392	6,430	...
IX.	Stamp Revenue, ...	17,12,850	19,98,073	2,85,223	...
XIII.	Law and Justice Receipts, ...	6,47,953	8,80,365	2,32,412	...
XIV.	Police Receipts, ...	3,77,070	4,02,773	25,703	...
XV.	Marine Receipts, ...	12,389	17,890	5,501	...
XVI.	Education Receipts, ...	52,364	23,497	...	28,865
XVII.	Interest Receipts, ...	1,641	2,329	688	...
XVIII.	Miscellaneous Receipts, ...	53,386	61,596	8,210	...
	Total, ...	3,29,05,039	3,28,97,358	9,27,180	9,34,861
	Public Debt.				
	Local Taxes, ...	1,660	15,231	13,571	...
	Service Funds, ...	80,487	84,349	3,862	...
	Local Funds, ...	32,68,700	33,83,317	1,14,617	...
	Punjab Railway Fire Insurance Fund,	...	10,016	10,016	...
	Deposits, ...	49,94,843	61,87,595	11,92,752	...
	Sale proceeds of Waste Lands, ...	15,531	10,672	...	4,859
	Advance and Suspense Account, ...	4,37,226	14,30,949	9,93,723	...
	Punjab Railway Revenue Advance Account, ...	3,34,334	3,89,756	55,422	...
	Dehli Railway Revenue Advance Account, ...	25,030	99,079	74,049	...
	Punjab Railway Revenue Account, ...	7,61,274	12,62,162	5,00,888	...
	Dehli Railway Revenue Account, ...	60,827	4,99,908	4,39,081	...
	Local Remittances.				
	Bills Payable, ...	1,30,10,280	1,34,32,561	4,22,281	...
	Revenue Cash Remittances, ...	3,89,89,590	4,35,49,298	45,59,708	...
	Miscellaneous Cash Remittances, ...	2,15,219	2,01,182	...	14,037
	Remittances to other Governments and Depts.				
	Public Works Department, ...	28,62,303	28,35,827	...	26,476
	Military Departments, ...	8,07,311	11,35,106	3,27,795	...
	Account Current with London, ...	8,34,861	12,64,773	4,29,912	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	2,05,32,205	2,37,34,277	32,02,072	...
	Total Receipts, ...	12,01,36,720	13,24,23,416	1,32,66,929	9,80,233
	Cash Balance at commencement of year,	99,92,236	1,00,00,361	8,125	...
	Grand Total, ...	13,01,28,956	14,24,23,777	1,32,75,054	9,80,233

III. A.—(*Concluded.*)

Heads of Expenditure.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Disbursements against Grants.				
3. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts, ...	17,931	21,364	3,433	...
4. Allowances, Refunds, &c., ...	1,50,071	1,28,026	...	22,015
5. Land Revenue Charges, ...	19,53,555	20,98,683	1,45,128	...
6. Forest Charges, ...	2,73,857	3,12,482	38,625	...
7. Abkaree Charges, ...	66,705	65,272	...	1,433
8. Assessed Taxes, ...	8,024	2,418	...	5,606
9. Customs Charges, ...	3,33,141	6,94,558 (9 and 10)	25,815 (9 and 10)	...
10. Salt Charges, ...	3,35,602			
12. Stamp Charges, ...	82,249	88,986	6,737	...
16. Allowances to District and Village Officers,	19,900	21,980	2,080	...
17. Administration and Public Depts., ...	11,21,651	13,23,873	2,02,222	...
18. Law and Justice Charges, ...	19,04,536	23,73,708	4,69,172	...
19. Police Charges, ...	30,26,894	31,45,601	1,18,707	...
20. Marine Charges, ...	2,31,261	2,24,911	...	6,350
21. Education, Science and Art, ...	6,45,573	6,41,018	...	4,555
22. Ecclesiastical, ...	1,68,357	2,09,736	41,379	...
23. Medical Services, ...	3,19,096	3,86,802	67,706	...
24. Stationery and Printing, ...	81,765	1,03,067	21,302	...
25. Political Agencies, ...	1,14,532	8,17,486	7,02,954	...
26. Allowances under Treaties and Engagements, ...	10,49,660	11,52,118	1,02,458	...
27. Miscellaneous, ...	2,87,523	4,77,213	1,89,690	...
28. Superannuation and Retired Allowances,	1,76,615	1,93,113	16,498	...
Total, ...	1,23,68,498	1,44,82,415	21,53,906	39,989
Public Debt.				
Local Taxes, ...	170	21,893	21,723	...
Service Funds, ...	4,329	6,188	1,859	...
Local Funds, ...	38,05,935	38,35,495	29,560	...
Deposits, ...	49,05,873	61,66,004	12,60,131	...
Advance and Suspense Accounts, ...	4,35,219	16,03,153	11,67,934	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Advance Account,	6,80,000	12,08,136	5,28,136	...
Delhie ditto ditto, ...	95,000	3,96,771	3,01,771	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Account, ...	3,34,334	4,10,579	76,245	...
Delhie ditto ditto, ...	25,030	99,079	74,049	...
Local Remittances.				
Bills Payable, ...	1,29,96,831	1,36,98,176	7,01,345	...
Revenue Cash Remittances, ...	3,91,69,013	4,35,48,081	43,79,068	...
Miscellaneous Cash Remittances, ...	2,17,760	2,01,501	...	16,259
Remittances to other Governments and Depts.				
Public Works Department, ...	94,95,951	1,05,19,354	10,23,403	...
Military Departments, ...	2,24,27,148	2,45,43,856	21,16,708	...
Account Current with London, ...	85,50,130	74,88,639	...	10,61,491
Miscellaneous, ...	46,17,374	51,00,092	4,82,718	...
Total Disbursements, ...	12,01,28,595	13,33,29,412	1,43,18,556	11,17,739
Cash Balance at close of year, ...	1,00,00,361	90,94,365	...	9,05,996
Grand Total, ...	13,01,28,956	14,24,23,777	1,43,18,556	20,23,735

III. B.—1. Statement Showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department of the Punjab in the year 1868-69.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishments.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total	
CIVIL.						
Roads, ...	91,746	31,559	6,31,617	7,47,818	15,02,740	Rs. 16,59,336 (Roads to Other works and buildings)
Bridges, ...	71,184	35,778	2,55,674	11,033	3,73,669	
Canals, ...	3,52,476	3,97,778	...	...	7,50,254	
Public buildings, ...	...	...	4,51,443	71,167	5,22,610	
Minor Civil Works, ...	...	...	3,05,286	17,886	3,23,172	
MILITARY.						
Barrack buildings, ...	...	...	18,73,815	1,62,699	20,36,514	
Fortifications, ...	...	...	10,45,888	11,032	10,56,920	
Other works and buildings, ...	...	...	4,38,412	2,93,142	7,31,554	
Other Military purposes,	...	...	69,730	...	69,730	
Profit and Loss, ...	...	...	...	...	2,52,304	
Tools and Plant, ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,671	
Establishment, ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,59,336
Total, ...	5,15,406	[illegible],65,115	50,71,865	13,14,777	77,51,138	16,59,336

III. B.—2. Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of re-productive works in the Public Works Department, in the Province of Punjab in the year 1868-69.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous year.	*Receipts and expenditure during the year.* Gross income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the works.
Baree Doab Canal, ...	Wholly made by B. Govt.,	1,16,25,792	7,80,662	2,01,766	1,91,866	5,81,290	Surplus. 3,87,030	
Western Jumna Canal, ...	Improved by B. Govt.,	23,08,574	12,13,880	2,56,407	98,750	1,15,429	8,58,723	
Delhi and Goorgaon I. Works, ...		1,75,714	1,701	2,736	6,499	8,786	Loss. 7,534	
Upper Sutlej Canal, ...	Ditto.,	4,35,245	51,830	20,253	36,599	21,762	5,022	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canal,	Recd. from Native Govts.,	70,329	1,21,993	1,52,658	35,566	3,516	30,665	
Indus Canals, ...	Ditto.,	3,88,723	51,949	28,780	83,985	19,436	60,816	
Sirhind Canal, ...	Wholly made by B. Govt.,	18,000	...	96,607 63,889	Estabt. O. works	...	...	In progress.

Interest not taken into consideration in arriving at surplus or loss.

III.—C. *Statement showing the Progress made in Construction of Railways in the Punjab, and the state of their working from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.*

Name of Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize and miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.
Punjab Railway, ...	...	246	6,793½	39,505½	...	6,46,045½	6,91,344½	4,46,787 6 2	7,21,364 11 1	11,68,152 1 3	9,40,272 13 6	2,27,879 3 9	247	1,047	1,80,12,516 6 3
Delhi Railway, ...	121	174	7,171	34,353½	...	3,58,837½	4,00,362	2,96,692 7 11	1,81,159 8 8	4,77,852 0 7	3,66,495 2 9	1,11,356 13 10	149	404	2,38,20,686 9 11

III. D.—1. Crops cultivated in the Punjab.

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.
Dehli, ...	13,205	95,047	2,36,262	5,445	31,417	33,010
Gurgaon, ...	15	24,749	6,28,390	6,512	126	40,006
Karnaul, ...	18,294	1,29,145	1,43,379	4,963	10,052	19,150
Hissar, ...	31,393	62,682	12,12,612	20,989	11	15,798
Rohtak, ...	2,431	77,836	5,32,183	6,024	9,077	34,292
Sirsa, ...	700	39,191	1,81,147	11,811	52	262
Ambala, ...	81,861	1,70,153	3,14,339	21,146	14,302	31,905
Ludianah, ...	2,983	1,47,270	2,95,309	6,260	9,6[illegible]7	8,523
Simla, ...	625	7,128	3,479	...	...	11
Jullundhur, ...	6,749	2,22,229	2,15,554	4,285	51,912	29,953
Hoshiarpore, ...	76,363	3,92,732	2,50,920	17,006	36,505	26,357
Kangra, ...	96,298	1,14,148	1,45,507	11,443	3,444	19,184
Amritsar, ...	92,676	3,53,931	3,06,477	11,537	27,193	26,728
Syalkot, ...	77,810	3,50,378	2,25,312	14,540	49,791	39,786
Gurdaspore, ...	57,366	2,04,555	3,03,790	8,139	20,528	6,461
Lahore, ...	15,208	3,01,399	5,09,556	11,287	1,799	67,902
Ferozepore. ...	3,983	1,46,177	6,13,549	24,648	260	6,959
Gujeranwala, ...	12,438	1,55,658	1,72,219	8,955	19,056	35,553
Rawal Pindi, ...	1,388	3,62,747	3,47,270	49,884	3,844	33,415
Jhelum, ...	1,512	2,03,686	3,23,681	48,501	353	29,189
Gujerat, ...	8,675	2,56,841	2,64,199	31,194	8,818	27,828
Shahpore, ...	1,421	1,03,222	54,719	4,509	540	21,221
Multan, ...	8,798	1,45,369	1,54,677	9,672	3,448	28,930
Jhung, ...	110	1,35,277	57,773	629	59	16,968
Montgomery, ...	17,193	1,70,513	85,108	1,053	32	16,853
Mozuffergurh, ...	4,282	2,00,164	1,44,343	17,822	3,589	21,765
D. I. Khan, ...	1,388	1,22,918	70,644	18,780	461	15,949
D. G. Khan, ...	6,113	1,07,531	69,798	21,166	11	17,350
Bunnoo, ...	9,107	1,00,729	1,34,133	4,517	10,005	4,653
Peshawar, ...	17,090	5,74,046	1,26,972	18,735	9,225	26,715
Kohat, ...	2,292	38,735	30,710	738	12	5,277
Hazara, ...	6,028	60,819	1,15,464	6,959	212	21,136
Total, ...	6,75,795	55,77,005	82,79,375	4,39,155	3,25,831	7,29,089
Spring Crops,...	15	55,77,005	29,20,369	3,44,220	...	
Autumn Crops,	6,75,780	...	53,59,006	94,935	3,25,831	7,29,089

(in acres, actual or approximate) during the year 1868-9.

Opium.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Gram.	Tea.	Indigo.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1	1,993	4,952	11,720	...	...	215	5,501	4,38,868
.....	4,730	2,899	4,239	...	...	...	...	6,91,566
250	328	1,695	5,512	1,284	...	182	30	3,34,264
...	880	1,210	752	...	...	359	159	13,46,836
...	50,000	662	2,630	...	...	..	67	7,15,202
4	...	233	762	...	...	...	...	2,34,162
2,290	1,968	2,871	4,893	...	...	972	2,336	6,49,036
453	2,378	3,134	6,467	...	...	1,715	53,030	5,37,219
30	...	...	503	...	...	...	11	11,435
570	2,254	3,338	11,487	...	...	159	70,235	6,18,825
557	2,805	3,734	10,218	...	...	1,544	11,691	8,30,332
1,257	2,255	237	246	...	5,521	...	1,572	4,11,112
893	30	3,814	5,511	...	...	...	71,189	8,99,979
496	5,327	5,594	26,434	...	...	...	...	7,95,468
328	3,324	5,714	4,214	...	...	...	595	6,15,114
982	317	1,618	3,601	...	...	...	1,892	9,25,561
328	1,351	5,349	14,493	...	...	...	412	8,17,509
225	1,064	1,832	9,444	...	...	...	...	4,26,444
185	219	4,485	7,196	...	...	...	9,747	8,20,380
127	748	825	4,114	...	...	...	...	6,12,736
173	1,568	5,623	15,797	...	...	25	33,717	6,54,458
2,342	49	1,207	11,782	...	...	...	...	2,01,012
67	123	2,387	...	...	...	...	1,44,658	4,98,129
54	...	995	29,397	...	...	62	1	2,41,325
57	...	2,584	1,933	...	...	...	...	2,95,326
362	100	2,559	979	...	...	17,316	302	4,13,583
195	60	2,908	6,348	...	...	...	...	2,39,657
347	...	1,477	627	...	...	9,895	186	2,84,501
22	290	1,318	6,568	...	...	...	13,523	2,84,975
550	...	13,224	5,471	...	...	...	...	7,92,028
...	...	225	216	...	...	...	...	78,195
90	145	95	77	...	..	...	356	2,11,381
13,235	84,316	88,798	2,13,379	1,284	5,521	32,444	4,21,301	1,68,86,518
13,235	9,143	87,293	1,43,583	1,284	5,521	264	1,53,382	92,55,314
...	75,173	1,505	69,796	...	...	32,180	2,67,919	76,31,204

III. D. 2—Statement of Stock in

District.		Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.
Dehli,	...	1,51,494	1,511	1,283	5,455	50,982
Gurgaon,	...	2,18,793	1,426	2,232	14,831	52,175
Karnaul,	...	1,94,458	3,815	1,190	11,701	70,072
Hissar,	...	86,706	1,216	927	6,937	56,236
Rohtack,	...	2,48,778	996	1,745	8,001	44,270
Sirsa,	...	53,737	551	758	1,781	34,354
Ambala,	...	4,94,298	8,944	3,547	13,231	96,337
Ludianah,	...	2,66,087	1,983	1,717	6,449	60,053
Simla,	...	670	16	40	30	1,000
Jullundhur,	...	3,75,075	4,420	1,289	12,919	69,236
Hoshiarpore,	...	3,10,077	5,120	3,602	7,180	1,32,444
Kangra,	...	4,17,481	1,510	3,035	426	3,55,099
Amritsar,	...	2,40,260	2,377	1,646	12,326	45,620
Syalkot,	...	4,60,469	8,960	4,411	8,640	48,408
Gurdaspore,	...	1,55,827	5,647	1,664	2,471	16,475
Lahore,	...	2,91,765	2,756	2,782	8,799	71,110
Ferozpore,	...	1,40,586	2,685	2,647	6,506	79,556
Gujeranwala,	...	2,43,222	635	1,162	7,540	21,820
Rawul Pindi,	...	91,376	4,255	1,709	13,597	1,30,006
Jhelum,	...	2,22,671	1,355	1,405	7,576	73,408
Gujerat,	...	3,22,437	9,351	5,273	15,117	66,443
Shahpore,	...	1,54,163	1,524	1,961	9,495	1,72,883
Mooltan,	...	1,82,411	2,626	815	11,659	3,13,087
Jhung,	...	1,40,317	2,091	487	24	2,92,214
Montgomery,	...	2,26,225	1,600	35	4,995	2,70,407
Mozuffurgurh,	...	1,35,000	3,011	820	3,050	89,300
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	1,49,049	2,849	433	8,508	3,84,423
Dera Gazi Khan,	...	1,15,046	6,475	510	8,577	1,70,977
Bunnoo,	...	1,44,397	1,974	962	20,245	81,641
Peshawar,	...	2,94,686	1,311	744	7,753	1,43,373
Kohat,	...	1,80,000	1,036	71	5,796	1,00,500
Hazara,	...	90,000	2,200	400	6,000	2,[illegible],000
Total,	...	67,97,561	96,226	51,302	2,57,615	38,03,819

the Punjab for 1868-69.

Pigs.	Camels.	Total Live Stock.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
32,741	718	2,44,184	6,538	26,290	36
8,522	778	2,98,757	7,193	47,132	11
7,525	901	2,89,662	5,887	39,270	38
3,365	12,689	1,68,076	2,160	34,377	1
6,572	1,688	3,12,050	8,392	39,489	...
...	5,915	97,096	470	19,645	24
6,905	558	6,23,820	14,519	87,728	64
299	1,952	3,38,540	10,754	62,583	225
100	...	1,856	...	310	...
31	807	4,63,777	13,548	81,473	416
37	823	4,59,283	9,087	1,07,200	77
901	63	7,78,425	...	69,059	36
425	678	3,03,332	1,505	81,480	310
500	151	5,31,539	1,158	1,06,539	40
1,915	46	1,84,035	2,002	94,070	56
200	2,065	3,79,447	4,425	53,510	186
79	3,251	2,35,310	9,482	45,616	195
...	4,558	2,78,937	375	56,348	80
112	7,886	2,48,941	22	70,196	68
...	6,979	3,13,394	77	52,906	276
...	1,272	4,19,893	192	68,971	205
...	14,908	3,54,934	1,612	33,535	84
...	11,942	5,22,540	99	55,474	106
...	17,353	4,52,486	6	37,565	...
...	7,912	5,11,174	...	29,999	44
...	3,641	2,34,822	...	46,935	69
...	14,154	5,59,416	21	42,612	235
...	14,364	3,15,949	13	31,227	148
...	7,616	2,56,835	13	35,381	160
...	1,156	4,49,023	20	36,726	106
...	1,683	2,89,086	7	19,700	7
...	75	3,08,675	9	35,252	4
70,219	1,48,582	1,12,25,324	1,03,586	16,48,628	3,307

III. E.—1. Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the Punjab, for the year 1868-69.

Name of Article.	Dehli. On 1st June 1867.	Dehli. On 1st January 1868.	Dehli. On 1st June 1868.	Dehli. On 1st January 1869.	Ambala. On 1st June 1867.	Ambala. On 1st January 1868.	Ambala. On 1st June 1868.	Ambala. On 1st January 1869.	Lahore. On 1st June 1867.	Lahore. On 1st January 1868.	Lahore. On 1st June 1868.	Lahore. On 1st January 1869.	Syalkot. On 1st June 1867.	Syalkot. On 1st January 1868.	Syalkot. On 1st June 1868.	Syalkot. On 1st January 1869.	Multan. On 1st June 1867.	Multan. On 1st January 1868.	Multan. On 1st June 1868.	Multan. On 1st January 1869.	Peshawar. On 1st June 1867.	Peshawar. On 1st January 1868.	Peshawar. On 1st June 1868.	Peshawar. On 1st January 1869.
Wheat, 1st Sort ...	19½	25	26	11¼	20¼	20½	24	9¼	22	17	18	9¾	22	16	19	10¾	16	13¾	17	11¼	20 13/16	15	20½	14 5/16
Flour do. ...	16	21½	21½	10¼	17½	17½	23⅞	8½	18	15	15	8½	18	14	15	9½	14	11½	14½	10½	15 9/16	13	17 9/16	13
Barley do. ...	26½	34	38	14½	24	24	32½	11	33	20	31	13	29	18	31	15	21½	18	28	15½	33 13/16	19⅛	33 13/16	23⅝
Gram do. ...	20	26	28	12½	24	23	28	11½	25	22	26½	13	23	16	22	11¼	18	17¼	21½	11¾	16⅞	12 11/16	11 1/16	9 1/16
Urd, Dal ...	19	23	21	22	15	16	15	9¼	16	12	10	9	13	13	10	8	16	12	10	8½	13	12⅜	6½	7 13/16
Indian Corn ...	19	26	23	15	26	28	27	11	24	20	15	12	20	23	20	11½	...	...	...	...	29⅞	22 1/16	20 13/16	22 1/16
Rice ...	6	6	6	5½	8	8	9	6½	8	9	12	8¼	12	13	13	8	7	8	8	6	6½	6½	5 3/16	6½
Cotton ...	3¼	3½	2½	2½	3¾	4	3¾	2¼	2¾	3½	3	2¼	3	3¼	3	2 11/16	2 9/16	2⅞	2⅝	2¼	2 7/16	2 5/16	2 7/16	2½
Wood ...	80	80	80	80	160	120	140	120	90	85	80	90	110	110	100	120	100	120	120	100	104	104	104	104

Note.—This table shows the number of seers (2 lbs) per rupee.

III. E.—2. Prices of Labor in the Punjab for 1868-69.

District.		Wages per day. Skilled.			Wages per day. Unskilled.			Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
		Rs.	*A.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*
Dehli	Highest	...	8	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	8	...
	Lowest	...	2	...	...	2	...				...	6	...						
Gurgaon	Highest	...	6	...	...	2	6	1	12	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	1	6												
Kurnaul	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	7	...	4	12	...	...	7	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...				...	6	...				...	6	...
Hissar	Highest / Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Rohtuk	Highest / Lowest	...	5	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	6	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	Highest / Lowest	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	8	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	7	...	...
Ambala	Highest	...	7	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	4	9
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	3	...												
Ludianah	Highest / Lowest	...	6	...	...	2	6	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
Simla	Highest	...	12	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lowest	...	6	...	...	3	...												
Jullundhur	Highest	...	6	...	...	2	6	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	8	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...				...	6	...						
Hoshiarpore	Highest / Lowest	...	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	4	...	2	8	...
Kangra	Highest / Lowest	...	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	3	12	...	...	...	...
Amritsur	Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	5	...	...
	Lowest	...	5	...							...	6	...						
Syalkot	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	2	...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...				...	6	...						
Gurdaspore	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	8 Annas per 100 maunds tonnage.		
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	2	6												
Lahore	Highest	...	8	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	1	...	...
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	2	...				...	6	...				...	8	...

III. E.— 2. *(Concluded.)*

District.		Wages per day. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Cart per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camel per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boat per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Ferozpore	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	5	...	3	8	...	...	12	...
	Lowest																		
Gujeranwala	Highest	...	6	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	8	...
	Lowest	...	3	...	...	2	6				...	6	...						
Rawal Pindi	Highest	...	12	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	8 to 10 annas per maund.		
	Lowest	...	10	...	...	3	...												
Jhelum	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	2	4	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...				...	6	...				1	...	...
Gujerat	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	8	...
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	2	...												
Shahpore	Highest	...	8	...	...	2	6	1	8	...	...	6	...	3	12	...	10	...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	1	6												
Multan	Highest	...	8	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	4	...	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...												
Jhung	Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	8	...	...	6	...	3	12	...	1	8	...
	Lowest				...	2	6												
Montgomery	Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	2	8	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...										2	...	...
Mozuffurgurh	Highest	...	10	...	...	4	...	2	8	...	...	8	...	1	4	...	2	...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...				...	6	...						
Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	2	8	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	500 Mds. @ 1-8-0 600 " @ 2-0-0 800 " @ 2-8-0		
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...				...	6	...						
Dera Ghazi Khan	Highest	...	8	...	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	8	...	1	14	...	1	...	...
	Lowest	...	6	...	...	2	...				...	4	...						
Bunnoo	Highest	...	12	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	2 annas per 100 Mds. per Kos.		
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	3	...				...	6	...						
Peshawar	Highest	...	7	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	3	12	...	...	8	...
	Lowest																		
Kohat	Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	3	6	3	12	...	1	...	...
	Lowest				...	2	6												
Hazara	Highest	...	10	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	6												
General Average, ...	Highest	...	7	3	...	3	3	1	13	5	...	7	4	3	3	8			
	Lowest	...	4	11	...	2	5				...	6	7						

III. F.—Mines and Quarries in the Punjab for 1868-69.

Where Situated.	Mineral Produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Tali, Mamthi, and adjacent villages, Pargannah Riwari, Gurgaon District, ...	Slate.	...	...	No statistics, as the Government has no royalty.
Pargannahs Garshankar and Unah, Hoshiarpore District, ...	Lime.	5	Rs. 1,095	These belong to the proprietors of the villages.
Bhangal, Kangra District, ...	Iron.	1	Rs. 1,200	
Khanyara, Kangra District, ...	Slate.	1	Rs. 1,600	This is farmed to the Slate Company for Rs. 1,600 per annum, and Government derives no income from it.
Sadal, Rawalpindi District, ...	Petroleum.	1	...	Shafts have been sunk and are being worked by the Public Works Department, but the quantity of oil obtained is not known.
Ratta Hotar, Rawalpindi District, ...	Ditto.	1	...	Oozes from a rock and floats on the surface of the water, the quantity procurable at present is small, a bottle full in 12 hours.
Kheora and Sardi, Jhelum District,	Rock Salt.	3	10,53,614 Mds 31,45,843 Rs.	

WHERE SITUATED.	Mineral Produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
Warcha, Shahpore District, ...	Rock Salt.	1	1,38,764 Mds. 4,46,291 Rs.	
Kalabagh, Bunnoo District, ...	Ditto.	1	1,15,000 Mds. 2,03,445 Rs.	
Kalabagh, Jaba, Kach Tandi Khel, Chapri, Chasmian, and Sultan Khel, Bunnoo District, ...	Coal or Lignite.	6	8,975 Mds.	
Jatta, Malgin, Nari, Karruk and Bahadur Khel, Kohat District, ...	Salt.	5	4,02,777 Mds. 82,483 Rs.	
Unopened mines.				
Nandrakha, Munzalla, Aspina, Barbara, Garozi, Karrar, Soartang, Dhand, and Shah, *in the Salt Ranges,*	Ditto.	9	...	

III. G.—Manufactures in the Punjab, for 1868-9.

Description.		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories,		35	...	50	1	303	36	14	5	6
Private looms or small works, ...		1,284	2,22,992	5,528	3,370	175	32,126	23,404	1,462	7,848
Number of workmen in large works	Male,	347	...	70	16	990	676	238	44	1,550
	Female,	174	...	60	6	853	...	1	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans,		4,158	7,00,853	28,870	12,178	641	1,38,068	98,622	7,965	37,456
Number of European Superintendents in large works,										
Value of block in ditto.										
Estimated annual out-turn of all works,		13,66,390	1,21,71,092	11,26,179	3,07,869	1,45,230	54,93,133	27,75,852	13,63,001	12,57,390

DESCRIPTION.	Leather.	Gold and Silver lace &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawl.	Soap.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories,	...	8	...	...	...	16	1	5	480
Private looms or small works, ...	39,210	8,317	2,818	7,061	29	...	...	14,874	3,70,498
Number of workmen in large works, Male, ...	...	21	...	...	...	1,575	42	30	5,599
Number of workmen in large works, Female,	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	8	2,102
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans,	1,55,384	25,468	10,194	23,130	3,908	...	...	1,05,035	13,51,930
Number of European Superintendents in large works,									
Value of block in ditto.									
Estimated annual out-turn of all works,	45,39,804	15,41,960	4,16,325	20,22,782	1,45,760	10,12,000	1,600	20,47,308	3,77,33,675

III. H. Statement showing the amount and value of External Trade of the Punjab, for the year 1868-69.

Countries and Provinces.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Patiála	4,73,118	28,44,554	1,80,535	21,51.271	6,53,653	49,55,825
Jínd	1,78,090	6,02,576	29,095	2,25,822	2,07,185	8,28,398
Nábha	75,691	3,33,177	15,022	94,605	90,713	4,27,782
Kotla	30,965	1,42,813	7,883	66,399	38,854	2,09,212
Farídkot	2,74,420	5,70,920	23,215	1,27,498	2,97,635	6,98,418
Kapurthála	1,868	9,411	91	4,970	1,959	14,381
Gwalior	...	...	...	14,000	...	14,000
Chamba	3,211	19,237	1,103	14,558	4,314	33,795
Keonthul	54,522	95,611	1,585	11,811	56,107	1,07,422
Bajji	1,355	5,918	...	...	1,355	5,918
Bassahir	3,350	89,938	6,859	93,487	10,209	1,83,425
Jubbal	2,401	16,434	2,155	17,898	4,556	34,332
Kotghar	785	13,305	...	...	785	13,305
Koombarsein	1,242	6,560	142	2,597	1,384	9,157
Balsun	431	1,502	30	3,113	461	4,615
Kotkhai	4,760	89,205	1,251	18,244	6,011	1,07,449
Belaspore	2,211	5,268	...	...	2,211	5,268
Gurhwal	6	1,400	...	...	6	1,400
Nahun	...	...	110	660	110	660
Cashmír	40,957	7,52,554	53,109	9,36,327	94,060	16,88,881
Cábul	55,640	16,17,116	23,831	10,42,513	79,471	26,59,629
Bajour	45,588	1,91,876	10,055	92,008	55,643	2,83,884
Tirah	12,293	1,04,611	7,019	16,237	19,312	1,20,848
Khurasan	9,242	4,84,168	102	2,705	9,344	4,86,873
Bokhara	5	3,680	31	4,950	36	8,630
Yarkand	31	19,475	284	23,870	315	43,345
Swát	...	...	145	6,114	145	6,114
Kandahár	5,296	90,030	... ...	...	5,296	90,030
Ludákh	303	2,100	... ...	...	303	2,100
Ajmír	5,909	95,805	1,02,895	5,78,811	1,08,804	6,74,616
Alwar	38,798	2,95,673	45,292	5,31,173	84,090	8,26,846
Bhawalpore	19,559	2,92,608	10,960	1,17,473	30,519	4,10,081
Bikanír	16,014	2,98,803	6,06,428	44,27,738	6,22,442	47,26,541
Bhartpore	2,130	2,983	5,706	50,041	7,836	53,024
Jeypore	53,818	6,07,120	8.66,963	63,72,636	9,20,781	69,79,756
Jodhpore	7,75,177	12,29,667	6,20.267	43,00,057	13,95,444	55,29,724
Patowdi	4,581	18,786	525	2,462	5,106	21,248
North-Western Provinces ...	9,72,550	74,25,067	2,93,597	17,38,617	12,66,147	91,63,684
Calcutta	35,550	38,02,450	4,652	12,98,278	40,202	51,00,728
Central Provinces ...	...	...	19	60,417	19	60,417
Bombay	1,03,483	30,91,271	4,794	10,85,492	1,08,277	41,76,763
Scind	47,797	4,21,104	66,203	14,55,595	1,14,000	18,76,699
TOTAL ...	33,53,141	2,56,94,776	29,91,959	2,69,90,447	63,45,100	5,26,85,223

IV. B.—1. Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta as regards the Punjab for the year 1868-69.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Affiliated Colleges.	No. of their students.	No. of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in: Government Schools.	Educated in: Private Schools.	Religion: Christian.	Religion: Hindu.	Religion: Mahammadan.	Religion: Other.	Passed: First Division.	Passed: Second do.	Passed: Third do.	Net cost to State.	Remarks.
Entrance Examination,	...	...	*a* 74	18	37	37	6	59	9	...	3	16	16	1,598	*a* Excluding 1 private student and 3 teachers.
First Examination in Arts, ...	3	80	*b* 8	20	8	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	3	3,727	*b* Excluding 3 teachers.
B. A. Examination,	...	...	1	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	913	
Total, ...	3	80	83	20	46	37	7	67	9	...	4	17	19	6,238	

IV. B.—2. General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Punjab, for 1868-69.

Class of Institution.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.												
					Teachers.		*Income.*				*No. of persons instructed in*		
	Number.	No. of students on the rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average Age.	Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Educational Cess Fund.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Generally.
Colleges.													
Arts, ...	2	63	34	...	4	3	39,766	...	898	40,664	61	63	63
Professional,* ...	1	103	101	20	3	3	51,801	...	4,300	56,101	30	73	...
Schools.													
Higher, ...	7	1,068	925	14	10	60	66,480	4,487	4,723	75,690	922	1,068	1,068
Middle, ...	94	9,918	8,361	12	9	272	80,524	15,621	5,173	1,01,318	2,221	9,918	9,918
Lower, ...	1,488	56,482	47,788	17	1	1,585	27,160	1,37,945	4,677	1,69,782	571	56,482	56,482
Girls' Schools.													
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower,†	206	4,448	4,031	8	...	210	3,607	9,454	...	13,061	153	4,448	4,448
Normal Schools.													
For Masters, ...	8	255	198	23	2	23	15,513	15,410	9	30,932	29	255	255
For Mistresses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	1,806	72,337	61,438	29	29	2,156	2,84,851	1,82,917	19, 780	4,87,548	3,997	72,307	72,234

* Lahore Medical School. † Village Schools and Jail Schools.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, AIDED AND UNAIDED.

Class of Institution.	Class.					Average attendance daily.	Income.			No. of persons instructed in			Grand Total Schools.	Grand total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
	General.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.		From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government Grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
Colleges.															
Arts, ...	1	...	...	...	1	8	2,539	31	2,265	17	17	17	3	42	·0002
Professional, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	103	·0006
Schools.															
Higher, ...	8	...	...	1	9	1,562	31,348	7,863	29,701	1,751	1,995	1,995	16	2,487	·01
Middle, ...	35	2	...	3	40	2,709	47,041	5,847	52,707	2,090	3,631	3,631	134	11,070	·06
Lower, ...	162	...	...	1	163	7,062	24,295	3,670	17,388	2,167	9,069	9,069	1,651	54,850	·33
Girls' Schools.															
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower, ...	37	289	184	6	516	10,415	30,489	7,840	35,613	190	13,010	13,010	722	14,446	·08
Normal Schools.															
For Masters, ...	1	...	...	...	1	15	2,881	...	1,800	21	21	21	9	213	·001
For Mistresses, ...	4	...	...	...	4	103	3,174	...	7,708	22	169	169	4	103	·0005
Total, ...	248	291	184	11	734	21,874	1,41,767	25,251	1,47,182	7,258	27,912	27,912	2,540	83,314	·46

IV. C.—2. The Press of the Punjab, for the year 1868-69.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS.						PERIODICALS.								BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR.			
	Daily.		*Bi or Tri weekly.*		*Weekly.*		*Monthly.*		*Quarterly.*		*Yearly.*		*Occasionally.*		*English.*		*Others.*	
	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.
Dehli, ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	2,26,297
Karnaul, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,365
Gurgaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4,810
Ludianah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	502
Amritsar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7,150
Syalkot, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200
Lahore, ...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5,260	330	3,63,539
Gujeranwala, ...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,500
Ferozepore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15,000
Multan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	...	...	2	...	...	*11	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	5,260	561	6,24,363

* Including one bi-monthly.

V. A.—1. Return showing the Deaths from different Causes in the Punjab, in each month of the year 1868.

Months.	Population. Census 1868.			Deaths.			Death rate per mille per annum.			Child-birth.	Causes of Death.														
											Suicide.			Wounding.			Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.			Accident.			Small-Pox.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January ...	95,02,299	79,74,133	1,74,76,432	23,479	13,060	10,419	16	16	16	132	3	5	8	14	4	18	6	1	7	94	66	160	1,454	1,195	2,649
February ...				19,450	10,955	8,495	14	13	13	114	8	9	17	7	2	9	6	4	10	124	53	177	1,141	1,011	2,152
March ...				19,772	11,128	8,644	14	13	13	123	5	12	17	11	4	15	8	2	10	172	81	253	1,117	921	2,038
April ...				17,691	9,706	7,985	12	12	12	73	7	13	20	9	7	16	22	10	32	166	110	276	1,015	891	1,906
May ...				28,299	15,598	12,701	20	19	19	120	17	12	29	12	7	19	35	15	50	225	111	336	1,836	1,620	3,456
June ...				26,188	14,393	11,795	18	18	18	129	15	16	31	21	6	27	67	25	92	285	139	424	1,770	1,604	3,374
July ...				21,181	11,497	9,684	14	14	14	108	9	9	18	21	12	33	119	64	183	242	126	368	1,061	954	2,015
August ...				19,645	10,796	8,849	14	13	13	184	14	13	27	11	3	14	159	61	220	275	186	461	513	417	930
September				19,594	10,799	8,795	14	13	13	180	8	13	21	23	6	29	141	71	212	158	106	264	225	205	430
October ...				23,213	12,665	10,548	16	16	16	178	6	11	17	19	6	25	72	25	97	141	76	217	224	212	436
November ...				25,254	13,719	11,535	17	17	17	182	11	16	27	15	8	23	13	6	19	128	59	187	624	539	1,163
December ...				24,019	13,140	10,879	16	16	16	145	7	7	14	17	2	19	6	...	6	135	62	197	1,673	1,537	3,210
Total ...				2,67,785	1,47,456	1,20,329	15	15	15	1,668	110	136	246	180	67	247	654	284	938	2,145	1,175	3,320	12,653	11,106	23,759

Months.	Causes of Death.—(*Concluded.*) Cholera.			*Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints.*			*Fevers.*			*Cough and Chest diseases.*			*All other Causes.*			*Number of children born dead.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January ...	35	14	49	605	382	987	7,365	6,033	13,398	1,675	1,232	2,907	1,809	1,355	3,164	143	112	255
February ...	19	7	26	473	259	732	5,935	4,672	10,607	1,645	1,109	2,754	1,597	1,255	2,852	109	104	213
March ...	21	9	30	475	302	777	5,784	4,656	10,440	1,733	1,193	2,926	1,802	1,341	3,143	141	122	263
April ...	30	13	43	710	497	1,207	4,908	4,214	9,122	1,237	984	2,221	1,602	1,173	2,775	136	115	251
May ...	42	21	63	1,615	1,224	2,839	7,796	6,485	14,281	1,564	1,271	2,835	2,456	1,815	4,271	171	125	296
June ...	38	22	60	1,298	908	2,206	7,491	6,520	14,011	1,233	922	2,155	2,175	1,504	3,679	165	126	291
July ...	31	13	44	911	686	1,597	6,260	5,503	11,763	995	778	1,773	1,848	1,431	3,279	163	130	293
August ...	22	17	39	874	611	1,485	6,002	5,017	11,019	914	752	1,666	2,012	1,588	3,600	205	173	378
September ...	28	14	42	871	568	1,439	6,603	5,566	12,169	894	678	1,572	1,848	1,388	3,236	216	186	402
October ...	61	29	90	994	739	1,733	8,111	6,924	15,035	1,091	849	1,940	1,946	1,499	3,445	179	179	358
November ...	20	6	26	976	601	1,577	8,515	7,549	16,064	1,329	1,048	2,377	2,088	1,521	3,609	186	153	339
December ...	14	6	20	738	506	1,244	7,323	6,105	13,428	1,312	1,031	2,343	1,915	1,478	3,393	134	122	256
Total ...	361	171	532	10,540	7,283	17,823	82,093	69,244	1,51,337	15,622	11,847	27,469	23,098	17,348	40,446	1,948	1,647	3,595

V. A.—2. Return showing the Deaths from different Causes

Number.	District.	Population. Census 1868. Male.	Female.	Total.	DEATHS. Total.	Male.	Female.	Death rate per mille per annum. Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Ambala, ...	5,50,673	4,58,279	10,08,952	11,023	6,525	4,498	12	10	11
2	Amritsar, ...	6.07,310	4,76,204	10,83,514	19,260	10,579	8,681	17	18	18
3	Bunnoo, ...	1,54,061	1,33,486	2,87,547	2,528	1,456	1,072	9	8	9
4	Dehli, ...	3,22,817	2,79,816	6,02,633	11,829	6,[illegible]	5,554	19	20	20
5	Dera G. Khan,	1,67,699	1,38,204	3,05,903	2.059	1,204	855	7	6	7
6	Dera I. Khan,	2,07,619	1,81,914	3,89,533	3,445	2,009	1,436	10	8	9
7	Ferozpore, ...	2,93,595	2,39,821	5,33,416	6,022	3,331	2,691	11	11	11
8	Gujeranwala, ...	3,06,296	2,44,280	5,50,576	4,878	2,849	2,029	9	8	9
9	Gujerat, ...	3,31,919	2,84,428	6,16,347	8,555	4,867	3,688	15	13	14
10	Gurdaspore, ...	3,59,011	2,96,351	6,55,362	14,120	7,755	6,365	22	21	22
11	Gurgaon, ...	3,66,903	3,23,619	6,90,522	10,670	5,811	4,859	16	15	15
12	Hazara, ...	1,91,423	1,75,795	3,67,218	3,262	1,824	1,438	10	8	9
13	Hissar, ...	2,66,847	2,17,834	4,84,681	4,199	2,464	1,735	9	8	9
14	Hoshiarpore, ...	5,04,393	4,34,497	9,38,890	22,096	11,655	10,441	23	24	24
15	Jalundhur, ...	4,29,187	3,53,833	7,83,020	18,212	9,433	8,779	22	25	23
16	Jhelum, ...	2,64,690	2,36,298	5,00,988	9,002	4,791	4,211	18	18	18
17	Jhung, ...	1,93.624	1,54,403	3,48,027	2,970	1,746	1,224	9	8	9
18	Kangra, ...	3,93,680	3,50,482	7,44,162	16,114	8,632	7,482	22	21	22
19	Karnaul, ...	3,30,763	2,80,164	6,10,927	7,950	4,763	3,187	14	11	13
20	Kohat, ...	74,664	65,545	1,40,209	682	401	281	5	4	5
21	Lahore, ...	4,28.286	3,47,265	7,75,551	12,607	7,095	5,512	17	16	16
22	Ludianah, ...	3,19,342	2,64,103	5,83,445	13,229	7,310	5,919	23	22	23
23	Montgomery, ...	2,00,016	1,59,421	3,59,437	6,723	3,657	3,066	18	19	19
24	Mozuffurgurh, ...	1,62,122	1,33,425	2,95,547	2,799	1,614	1,185	10	9	9
25	Multan, ...	2,52.747	2,07,038	4,59,780	4,602	2,651	1,951	10	9	10
26	Peshawar, ...	2,86,006	2,37,146	5,23,152	2,538	1,490	1,048	5	4	5
27	Rawalpindi, ...	3,76,665	3,22,982	6,99,647	7,648	4,215	3,433	11	11	11
28	Rohtuck, ...	2,92,415	2,44,580	5,36,995	4,629	2,634	1,995	9	8	9
29	Shahpore, ...	1,95,823	1,72,973	3,68,796	6,583	3,627	2,956	19	17	18
30	Simla, ...	15,946	10,456	26,402	271	149	122	9	12	10
31	Sirsa, ...	1,17,052	93,743	2,10,795	3,415	1,905	1,510	16	16	16
32	Syalkot, ...	5,38,705	4,55,753	9,94,458	23,865	12,739	11,126	24	24	24
	Total, ...	95,02,299	79,74,133	1,74,76,432	2,67,785	1,47,456	1,20,329	15	15	15

in each District of the Punjab, in the year 1868.

Causes of Death.																		
	Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.*			*Accident.*			*Small-Pox.*		
Child-birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
91	2	2	4	9	5	14	33	20	53	102	57	159	433	287	720
98	21	11	32	10	4	14	29	9	38	136	72	208	1,320	1,113	2,433
18	2	1	3	12	1	13	10	2	12	37	18	55	33	26	59
50	4	3	7	5	2	7	14	14	28	86	68	154	637	612	1,249
65	1	...	1	1	2	3	19	3	22	23	11	34	...	1	1
31	4	1	5	8	2	10	16	2	18	40	14	54	2	2	4
27	5	6	11	1	...	1	16	3	19	29	8	37	390	312	702
25	4	...	4	4	1	5	36	10	46	56	32	88	948	662	1,610
30	...	1	1	3	1	4	26	9	35	64	42	106	1,281	1,091	2,372
95	5	5	10	...	1	1	12	11	23	56	36	92	431	518	949
73	1	9	10	3	2	5	15	20	35	94	130	224	869	730	1,599
30	1	1	2	14	3	17	4	2	6	133	39	172	276	248	524
34	2	2	4	3	2	5	8	10	18	51	19	70	79	62	141
75	12	20	32	3	4	7	17	14	31	102	59	161	511	517	1,028
30	9	13	22	4	...	4	9	8	17	67	41	108	303	302	605
41	1	2	3	6	5	11	33	12	45	50	37	87	777	794	1,571
23	...	...	...	2	1	3	28	7	35	67	16	83	79	63	142
334	12	22	34	...	3	3	21	27	48	183	72	255	37	33	70
76	1	3	4	3	1	4	20	10	30	58	40	98	371	218	589
4	...	...	...	22	4	26	4	1	5	10	1	11	25	36	61
51	3	3	6	8	2	10	53	19	72	83	21	104	967	789	1,756
41	4	8	12	2	2	4	15	9	24	57	29	86	287	296	583
29	1	2	3	2	...	2	47	15	62	59	26	85	309	290	599
39	1	1	2	4	2	6	16	8	24	39	24	63	1	2	3
36	3	...	3	2	2	4	16	2	18	58	22	80	1	6	7
27	1	3	4	26	6	32	3	2	5	28	6	34	68	50	118
29	1	2	3	13	2	15	43	12	55	120	67	187	79	86	165
35	3	6	9	4	3	7	17	7	24	60	64	124	151	107	258
34	...	...	...	1	2	3	33	5	38	61	28	89	568	565	1,133
5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	2	...	2
12	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	7	12	28	14	42	101	89	190
88	5	7	12	5	2	7	36	4	40	103	57	160	1,317	1,199	2,516
1,668	110	136	246	180	67	247	654	284	938	2,145	1,175	3,320	12,652	11,106	23,759

Number.	Districts.	Cholera.			Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.			CAUSES Fever.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Ambala, ...	21	11	32	486	254	740	3,860	2,[illegible]67	6,627
2	Amritsar, ...	49	25	74	533	318	851	5,990	4,946	10,936
3	Bunnoo, ...	2	2	4	115	85	200	918	709	1,627
4	Dehli, ...	7	5	12	622	612	1,234	2,819	2,579	5,398
5	Dera G. Khan,	1	...	1	23	8	31	947	681	1,628
6	Dera I. Khan, ...	...	...	...	66	44	110	1,644	1,189	2,833
7	Ferozpore, ...	12	...	12	181	89	270	1,707	1,328	3,035
8	Gujeranwala, ...	16	8	24	107	31	138	1,089	856	1,945
9	Gujerat, ...	27	8	35	106	39	145	2,418	1,907	4,325
10	Gurdaspore, ...	10	4	14	635	419	1,054	5,026	4,154	9,180
11	Gurgaon, ...	23	8	31	891	665	1,546	2,602	2,284	4,886
12	Hazara, ...	5	3	8	94	38	132	1,050	884	1,934
13	Hissar, ...	3	1	4	116	57	173	1,744	1,293	3,037
14	Hoshiarpore, ...	8	11	19	1,573	1,297	2,870	5,747	5,498	11,245
15	Jullundhur, ...	9	3	12	493	426	919	5,594	5,352	10,946
16	Jhelum, ...	9	4	13	309	181	490	1,999	1,934	3,933
17	Jhung, ...	...	...	...	97	38	135	1,019	768	1,787
18	Kangra, ...	73	41	114	1,099	906	2,005	4,544	3,953	8,497
19	Karnaul, ...	24	7	31	281	126	407	2,930	2,095	5,025
20	Kohat, ...	...	...	...	8	6	14	301	219	520
21	Lahore, ...	10	3	13	151	79	230	4,360	3,467	7,827
22	Ludianah, ...	13	4	17	637	369	1,006	3,805	3,232	7,037
23	Montgomery, ...	2	1	3	91	48	139	2,493	2,149	4,642
24	Mozuffurgurh, ...	8	3	11	14	8	22	1,428	1,039	2,467
25	Multan, ...	...	...	...	45	31	76	2,176	1,661	3,837
26	Peshawar, ...	12	5	17	62	17	79	1,107	839	1,946
27	Rawal Pindi, ...	2	...	2	169	87	256	2,878	2,529	5,407
28	Rohtak, ...	2	1	3	113	78	191	1,768	1,355	3,123
29	Shahpore, ...	3	3	6	201	94	295	1,749	1,549	3,298
30	Simla, ...	...	1	1	15	7	22	45	24	69
31	Sirsa, ...	4	2	6	124	75	199	1,232	1,017	2,249
32	Syalkot, ...	6	7	13	1,083	751	1,834	5,104	4,987	10,091
	TOTAL, ...	361	171	532	10,540	7,283	17,823	82,093	69,244	1,51,337

(*Concluded.*)

OF DEATH.								
Cough and Chest diseases.			*All other Causes.*			*Number of children born dead.*		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
715	474	1,189	864	530	1,394	53	35	88
600	440	1,040	1,891	1,653	3,544	227	274	501
60	43	103	267	167	434	2	...	2
636	598	1,234	1,445	1,011	2,456	118	58	176
63	29	92	126	55	181	13	7	20
55	45	100	174	106	280	24	15	39
392	367	759	598	551	1,149	41	27	68
220	139	359	369	265	634	18	28	46
494	283	777	448	277	725	32	40	72
549	385	934	1,031	737	1,768	90	97	187
290	293	583	1,023	645	1,668	81	54	135
38	30	68	209	160	369	9	...	9
255	162	417	203	93	296	11	9	20
2,332	1,832	4,164	1,350	1,114	2,464	61	71	132
1,979	1,714	3,693	966	890	1,856	85	63	148
347	313	660	1,260	888	2,148	65	51	116
157	96	253	297	212	509	35	28	63
876	480	1,356	1,787	1,611	3,398	144	132	276
372	254	626	703	357	1,060	28	22	50
7	3	10	24	7	31	1	1	2
341	228	569	1,119	850	1,969	94	75	169
1,336	977	2,313	1,154	952	2,106	42	53	95
154	110	264	499	396	895	73	75	148
19	10	29	84	49	133	17	7	24
125	61	186	225	130	355	59	38	97
58	33	91	125	60	185	7	3	10
168	133	301	742	486	1 228	45	30	75
185	143	328	331	196	527	17	10	27
152	108	260	859	568	1,427	26	13	39
25	11	36	57	68	125	5	...	5
153	101	254	257	192	449	27	23	50
2,469	1,952	4,421	2,611	2,072	4,683	398	308	706
15,622	11,847	27,469	23,098	17,348	40,446	1,948	1,647	3,595

V. B.—Dispensaries in

Districts.	Number of dispensaries.	INCOME.					EXPEN-			
		In hand on 1st January 1868.	*Received during the year.*			Total.	Establishments.	Native Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.
			From Imperial Revenue.	From Local Funds.	From Private Subscription.					
Dehli, ...	2	521	3,270	689	1,606	6,086	5,145	215	163	360
Gurgaon, ...	4	214	1,730	2,666	337	4,947	2,930	296	400	88
Karnaul, ...	4	418	1,360	4,543	807	7,128	2,206	242	436	268
Hissar, ...	2	3,210	497	14,503	147	18,357	2,021	242	189	668
Rohtak, ...	1	366	516	390	293	1,565	667	94	110	211
Sirsa, ...	3	52	1,330	2,036	...	3,418	2,046	223	198	131
Ambala, ...	4	2,585	3,964	5,729	2,026	14,304	5,994	276	857	936
Ludianah, ...	2	469	1,911	1,303	93	3,776	2,282	117	154	157
Simla, ...	3	1,687	1,697	310	4,657	8,351	2,596	137	402	465
Jullundhur,	4	280	2,347	2,894	1,735	7,256	2,736	192	197	481
Hoshiarpore,	2	21	1,228	1,257	295	2,801	1,796	255	585	39
Kangra, ...	5	47	2,134	1,378	1,393	4,952	3,022	296	248	298
Amritsar, ...	6	201	3,286	8,744	...	12,231	6,790	643	1,808	1,890
Gurdaspore,	1	25	1,904	704	960	3,593	2,108	83	151	67
Syalkot, ...	1	286	2,756	2,641	120	5,803	3,050	101	319	75
Lahore, ...	3	591	7,388	3,531	411	11,921	5,638	676	2,067	738
Gujeranwala,	3	938	1,308	707	304	3,257	1,773	193	162	139
Ferozepore,	1	...	1,653	2,324	750	4,727	2,822	143	182	309
Rawal Pindi,	2	784	1,872	1,215	2,067	5,938	2,749	280	705	315
Jhelum, ...	4	1,143	1,616	2,742	3,602	9,103	2,485	460	271	216
Gujerat, ...	6	399	587	2,779	139	3,904	2,067	204	113	205
Shahpore, ...	6	522	216	1,128	2,592	4,458	1,848	334	319	559
Multan, ...	3	1,525	2,211	1,575	1,233	6,544	3,024	284	549	511
Mozuffergurh,	3	744	1,080	1,324	143	3,291	1,617	167	114	161
Jhung, ...	1	229	576	672	224	1,701	948	141	225	72
Montgomery,	1	381	216	...	264	861	384	59	69	39
D. I. Khan,	5	779	2,799	3,087	1,710	8,375	4,983	518	419	463
D. G. Khan,	2	172	919	1,994	1,655	4,740	2,195	629	715	796
Bunnoo, ...	3	590	1,393	1,989	424	4,396	2,333	249	459	244
Peshawar, ...	2	16	1,747	6,699	979	9,441	2,259	271	1,689	413
Kohat, ...	1	52	553	444	422	1,471	757	191	118	139
Hazara, ...	2	825	1,519	2,268	978	5,590	2,314	395	540	531
TOTAL, ...	92	20,070	57,583	84,265	32,366	1,94,284	85,585	8,606	14,933	11,984

the Punjab—1868.

...DITURE.				PATIENTS TREATED.						
					In-patients.		Out-patients.			
Erecting new buildings.	Repairing old buildings.	Total.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1868.	Remaining on 1st Jany. 1868.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1868.
...	143	6,026	60	163	365	86	13,079	5,248	18,941	268
...	1,019	4,733	215	150	1,001	125	9,427	3,364	14,067	137
3,118	296	6,566	561	285	858	159	13,403	3,408	18,113	161
11,990	568	15,678	2,678	111	381	60	9,565	2,616	12,733	170
...	153	1,235	330	39	336	56	4,676	657	5,764	46
350	377	3,325	94	115	445	109	5,369	2,166	8,204	139
4,213	26	12,302	2,002	194	1,264	225	32,582	8,319	42,584	179
...	226	2,936	840	67	185	48	6,355	3,028	9,683	54
...	64	3,664	4,687	64	294	35	5,307	1,301	7,001	97
50	159	3,815	3,441	95	236	37	9,382	3,034	12,784	174
...	126	2,801	...	113	362	79	8,070	2,506	11,130	120
...	126	3,990	962	122	298	35	9,063	2,332	11,850	118
...	987	12,118	113	147	783	151	25,341	9,080	35,502	273
...	200	2,609	984	20	176	22	5,668	1,475	7,361	27
1,820	47	5,412	391	80	292	74	5,561	1,353	7,360	162
926	1,419	11,464	456	202	1,096	163	15,072	6,055	22,588	136
...	...	2,267	990	66	93	30	6,241	2,618	9,048	112
478	250	4,184	543	32	276	34	5,363	1,063	6,768	15
...	511	4,560	1,378	98	832	150	13,197	4,492	18,769	98
1,008	104	4,544	4,559	197	561	65	13,357	3,856	18,036	203
293	191	3,073	831	185	162	14	18,580	6,135	25,076	213
...	11	3,071	1,386	128	479	106	22,142	9,666	32,521	157
...	54	4,422	2,122	70	403	62	6,674	2,302	9,511	96
...	59	2,118	1,172	47	147	41	4,031	1,256	5,522	82
...	...	1,386	314	49	343	93	2,972	879	4,336	43
255	6	812	49	23	158	36	2,057	325	2,599	22
262	430	7,075	1,300	238	769	208	19,160	7,608	27,983	170
...	259	4,594	147	120	657	142	9,182	3,463	13,564	108
...	195	3,480	916	59	619	120	11,873	3,538	16,201	92
4,300	71	9,003	438	128	1,683	252	9,081	1,872	13,016	119
...	3	1,208	263	34	153	37	4,911	1,109	6,244	34
929	333	5,042	549	81	672	58	11,921	3,920	16,652	112
29,992	8,413	1,59,513	34,771	3,522	16,379	2,912	3,88,662	1,10,036	4,71,511	3,897

V.—C. Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of Punjab, during the year 1868.

DISTRICT.	Number of Operators.	PERSONS TREATED.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	REMARKS.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	TOTAL.			
Punjab Vaccine Establishment, ...	102	1,59,704	4,222	1,63,926	Rs. 40,266	5,73,800	The last column gives the total of successful cases from the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in 1864.
Dispensary Establishments, ...	56	44,177	9,821	53,998	Rs. 5,903	2,97,882	
TOTAL, ...	158	2,03,881	14,043	2,17,924	Rs. 46,169	8,71,682	